THE BOMBAY COURIER

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1837. [N

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail early in Sept. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 2d Sept., 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, 693 Tons, *W. Loader*, Commander. Under engagement to sail between 15th and 20th September. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For terms of freight and passage, apply to

OR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Sept., 1837.

he coast for passen-
ducement offer.

ON.—The *Walmer*
. BOURCHEIR, Comr
all November.
ptain H. B. BAX,
the 1st January.
the burthen of 700
modations, in every
convenience and
nd carry Surgeons.
o SKINNER and Co.
1837.

ON—The well known
Ship *Boyne*, Capt.
650 Tons, burthen,
r Passengers and has
expected to arrive
ber, and will have a
s of her spacious ac-
had on application to
.—Bombay, 2d Sept.

DON.—The GILMORE,
H. H. LINDSAY, is ex-
December, and will be
nuary; carries an ex-
For plans of her ac-
o,
AN, GIBB, AND Co.
September, 1837.

A.—The *Isabel*, JOHN
nander, will sail for
eptember. For freight
Messrs. RITCHIE STEU-
y, 3d Sept., 1837.

ENCY IN LONDON
GERS, *No.* 11, *Lead*,
s arriving in England-
pplication to Mr. ALEX-
Passage Agent, *No.* 11,
next door to the India
most prompt and speedy
to the clearing, and for-
aggage; engaging fur-
in town to prevent the
ng to hotels; procuring
engagements for native
ll other matters conse-
rival in London.
ffice of the "East India
azine, No. 11, Leaden-
n, 25th Sept. 1836.

eman, recently from Pa-
Honour to inform the
lemen of Bombay, that
lessons in the French
ertiser is perfectly com-
dertaking as he very well
English language, apply
Jeweller.—Meadow Street,

ED.—No. XXVII, of
RMY LIST; corrected
1837. Printed on Eu-
e 3 Rupees.—Courier
ber 1837.

OF RANSOO MUNJEE AN
NSOLVENT.
next, the 9th of Septem-
at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH,
ll by Public Auction, with-
heir rooms by authority of
Assignee of the Insolvent
quantity of Piece Goods
e Estate of the above named
same chiefly consist of
Cloth, Red Turkey Chintz,
hams, Doriahs, Jacconets,
urbans, Leno, Red, Black,
ue Velvet, Velvet pattern
dapollams, Zebra Dresses,
ped and Flower'd Chintz,
Scotch Cambrics, Cotton
ope Shawls, Lady's pocket
Cumerbands, Pieces of
c.
ns of Sale, *Cash*, and the
ence, exactly at 11 A. M.—
t Sept., 1837.

AUCTION.—On Wednesday next, the 6th September Instant, Messrs. *Frith and Co.*, will expose for sale by public Outcry at their rooms, by authority of the Common Assignee of the Insolvent Court, a large quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Check Muslins, Spotted Cambrics, Zebra Dresses, Blue Gown Pieces, Ullachas, Pieces Senna Cloth, Spotted Muslins, damaged Dhoties &c. &c. also a large quantity of Rod Iron and Crates of Empty Pint Bottles.

☞ The above property belongs to the Estate of the late *Ferguson Turner and Co.*, and is for unreserved Sale. The Sale will Commence at 11 A. M. precisely.

On the same day Messrs *Frith and Co.* will sell an Invoice of Lustre stones comprising all shapes viz. Prisms, pear shaped, Corner'd Round, Button and oval shaped.—a Bale of cloth containing various Colors, Black, Blue, Grey and Drab Pieces of Flannel, Superior Manilla Cheroots &c. &c.

ALSO.

A Quantity of French wines, imported by "Barton, and Guertin of Bourdeux, which they are instructed to recommend to public notice, as being of good quality; the Clarets consist principally of "Latour," Leoville "Monton," St. Julien," and "Lafitte," also some Rasbery Ratifia, Red and White Hermitage and Barsac.

AT 1 P. M.

A Pair of Carriage Horses, and a Set of Harness; and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 1st. September 1837.

NOTICE.—any medical gentleman wishing to proceed to England and willing to undertake the duties of a passenger—ship, will hear of a desirable arrangement by applying at the office of

Messrs, McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co,

Bombay, 1st September, 1837.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has shipped by the *Childe Harold*, a small parcel of superior Sherry of the same quality as selected and shipped by him last year by the *Mermaid*, and consigned to Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* For sale at Rs 18 per dozen in 6 dozen and 3 dozen cases.

Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* will receive and register orders for the same quality of Wine to be supplied from future shipments, after the present stock is disposed of.—Bombay, 26th July, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethrenas a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Iedical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. *Cursetjee, Hormusjee, and Co.*, beg to inform their Customers and others that they have lately purchased an Invoics of *Childrens Toys*, and confectionary from Hoffman, Consisting of *Jams and Jellies* of various sorts &c. &c.

A. Patent 6. Octavo Square, Piano Forte by Broadwood and Sons of London, a few pairs of best lined Buggy Harness, also a pair of best lined Double Harness, Patent leather, Pads, Collars, and Winkers. Brass Rosettes and Ornaments with bits Complete. Also just opened two Cases of fashionable, Drab and Black Beaver Hats of the latest fashion and in excellent order all which are exposed for Sale at their Shop opposite the Dock-Yard.—Appollo Street 1st September 1837.

TO BE SOLD.—A house and ground, situate at Byculla the property of *Mrs. Colonel Hunt*, application to be made to *Mr, Larkins* at his office in Hummum Street, within the fort, who is authorized to receive any proposal for the purchase of the said house and grounds.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of WASSOODEW WITTOJEE.... } *Plaintiff.*

Vs.

ARDASEER EDULJEE..... *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 8th September next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be put up to to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Defendant: of in and to a Dwelling House of two stories, assessed No. 17., covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, situate within the Town walls in Hornby Row, and adjoining to a House belonging to *Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy*.

And on the following day, Saturday the 9th September, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises the Right, Title and Interest, of the said Defendant, of, in and to a Garden, surrounded by a wall, containing a Bungaloe, assessed No. 4, A Chaul or Range of 3 divisions, assessed No, 5, another small Bungaloe, a stable and a cookroom, all covered with Tiles, with their appurtenances, together with sundry cocoanut and other Trees and a water well, situate without the Town walls on the Girguam Road and adjoining to a Garden belonging to Bhim Shroff.

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office 31*st August* 1837.

શ્રી·મુમબઇ·ની·જ્યુડીકેટરની·કુપરીમ
કોરટમોથી
પલી·શાઇડ
શરીકનુ·વેચાણ
કરી·પ્રેશીઅશનાં·કોર્ટમ·નોમાં·ની·ખુબી
થી·વાશદેવ · વીકુજીનાં·કજીઆમો·જપ
ત·કરવુચે·તે·····કરીઆદી·કરનારક
અરદેશર·ઈદલજી·····જવાબ·દેનારક
૧૫૫૨·કીઓથી·આપીએચજે—તારીખ૮
મી · શપતેમબર · શુકરવારને · દીને · પા
છલા·પોકોરનાં ૪ કલાકે·બોકાંચે·તાંકાંજ·ઉ
પર·કહેલા·કરીઆદીનાં·જવાબ·દેનારનો·
હક·તથા·છલાકો·તથા·લાલ·બે·મારનુ ·
રેકવાનુ·ઈક·ઘર·જે·ઉપર·આશેશમેનટનો·
ઓક ૧૭ મોચે·અને·જે·નલીઓથી·ઢાંકેલુ
ચે·તે·તથા·તેકને·જગાનુ·જેકાંજ·કોઈ·તેપર
પોકોયેચે·તે·બકેર·લીલાંકુ·કરીને·વેચશે·
ઈ·ઘર·મુમબઇનાં·કોટમો·કારમબીનાં·રશ
તા·ઉપર·જમશેદજી·જીજીભાઇનાં·ઘરની·
પકોશમોચે ❀

કેને·બીજે·દને·તારીખ ૮ મી · શપતેમ
બર·અને · શનીશરવારે · પાછલા · પોકો
રનાં ૪ કલાકે·બોકાંચે·તાંકાંજ·ઉપર·કહેલા
કરીઆદીનાં·જવાબ·દેનારનો·હક·તથા·છ
લાકો·તથા·લાલ·ઈક·વાડી·તેકની·આશપા
શ·દેવાલચે·તે·મધે·ઈક·બંગલોચે·તે·ઉપર·
આશેશમેનટનો·ઓક ૪ થોચે·તથા ૩ ગા
લાની · ઈક · ચાલચે·તે·ઉપર·આશેશમેનટ
નો·ઓક ૫ મોચે·અને·ઈક·બીજે·નાંધલો·
બંગલો—ઈક·તબેલો·અને·ઈક·બાવરચીખાં
લચે·તે·શધલુ·નલીઓથી·ઢાંકેલુચે·તે·તથા
તેકને·લગતુ·જેકાંજ·કોઈ·તે·ઉપર·તથા·તે
શંગાથે·પરચુરણ·નાલીઅરી·અને·બીજાં·
જકાડો·તથા·પાંણીનો·ઈક·કુવોચે·ઈ·શધલા
ઉપર·પોકોયેચે·તે·બકેર·લીલાંકુ·કરીને·વે
ચશે*ઈ·વાડી·બાકેરકોટ·ગીરગાંમનાં·૨૨૧
તા·ઉપર·લીમ·શરાકની·વાડીની·પકોશમોચે
જે—એલ—બંનશંન—શરીક
શ્રી·મુમબઇનાં·શરીકની·આજ્ઞાશ
તા· ૩૧ મી·આગશટ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

MESSRS. D. and M. PESTONJEE have just received a small batch of Elliot's Beer, for sale Ex "Morley" at 40 Rupees per Hhd. Cash,—Bombay, 2d September 1837.

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGE
TO THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL AND
TARY SERVICE,
No. 5 LEADENHALL STREET:
MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES,

AN OFFICE, OR SUBSCRIPTION ROOM, of General Agency, for the purpose of granting assistance to OFFICERS in the HON'BLE, EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICE, is established at No. 5, Leadenhall Street.

The business of this Office is conducted by Mr. EDWARD DODWELL, (late Chief Clerk in the Civil and Military Pay Department at the East India House), and by Mr. JAMES S. MILES (late Assistant to MR. DODWELL in the above Department), who have quitted the Company's Service, agreably to the plan of Reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the Company.

MR. DODWELL having been thirty years, and MR. MILES twenty years, in the Office of the Auditor of India accounts, of the Hon. Company's Home Establishment, and thus become conversant with the rules and regulations of the Military and Civil Services, their Office (under the firm of DODWELL and MILES) will be found an easy medium through which annual Subscribers of one pound, may obtain accurate information on the following points.

1 The names of all CIVIL SERVANTS retired on the ANNUITY FUNDS from the three Presidencies, with the duties of admission thereto.

2. The names of the Civil Servants in the receipt of ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE

3. The names of OFFICERS on the OFF-RECKONING FUNDS at the three Presidencies, with those who stand next in Succession to the Off-Reckonings, with amount of PAST SHARES of off-Reckonings in any one year, from the date of their first institution.

4. FURLOUGH PAY due to Officers, according to their Certificates received from India.

5. RETIRED PAY and CIVIL PENSION.

6. ALL CASUALTIES, whether Civil or Military, Promotions, Retirements, Removals, Posting to Regiments, and appointments, of Civil Stations in India.

7. REGULATIONS respecting the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Military Funds, without amount of Monthly Stoppages on account thereof.

8. REGULATIONS respecting FAMILY REMITANCES and the annual amount allowed by each Officer, and to whom payable in England, according to the Rolls received from India.

9. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

16. PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

11. BAGGAGE SHIPPED AND CLEARED.

12. ADDRESSES OF CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

Messrs. DODWELL and MILES will assist through the forms of the Court, WRITERS CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, proceeding to India. They will also supply forms of application, and conduct any correspondence with the Court, connected with the interest, of the Company's Civil or Military Servants.

SPRAGUE FRITH AND CO. have the pleasure to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have received per *Mermaid*, the following Articles.

Neat and portable family Medicine chests on a new plan, very much approved of.

Maws Patent Veterinary Stomach pump and enima Apparatus.

Maws Patent Domestic Medical Machine.

Tooth brushes in sets with tongue scraper and interstice brush.

Flesh brushes with and without handles.

Hair brushes of various descriptions as also for children.

Breast pumps in Mahogany cases.

Curtis's wire gauze eye preservers.

Feeding bottles, Breast pipes, India rubber nipple shields, &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Creditors of the late *Philip Bacon, Esquire*, of the Hon'ble Company's Bombay Civil Service, deceased, are hereby informed, that their claims against the Estate of the deceased, must be *proved* before, they will be entitled to a dividend. The parties who have sent in their claims are, therefore, requested to make affidavits, in the usual form, in support of their respective claims, and to forward the same, forthwith, to *Manackjee Cursetjee*, the constituted attorney of the executor.—Bombay, 25th August, 1837.

PISTOLS.—From *Thomas Jackson Mortimer*, 34, St. James' Street, London and warranted with his name on each as marked.

1	Pair best Duelling Pistols in Mahogany cases, with complete apparatus, detonating locks.....	Rs 300
1	Do. best Cavalry Holster Pistols, complete, do. do.....	" 250
1	Do. do. do. do. flint locks....	" 200
1	Do. do. flint locks Pocket Pistols.....	" 90

Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* Dady's Buildings, 2d Sept., 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee . amsetjee.*

PIGOUS AND WILKS, sole manufacturers of the DARTFORD SPORTING GUNPOWDER beg to caution Sportsmen and the public generally against spurious Powder sold as their make, and that every Purchaser will observe their label and the paper and string rouud each canister *is perfect*, and they also request that the same may be destroyed when taken into use to prevent its being replaced upon other canisters.

[illegible]OLD—4 Pairs of the best Turn [illegible]ed in stowing cotton on [illegible]air of a superior size) ap[illegible]nes, on board, the *Isabel*, [illegible]e of Messrs. RITCHIE STEU[illegible]—Bombay, 30th Augt., 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1837.

9.—Assistant Surgeon Hardy is placed at the dis- of the Superintendant of the Indian Navy, for duty in branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 24th August, 1837.

No. 380.—*1st.* The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Honorable Court, to the Government of India.

Extract of a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 22, dated 22nd March 1837.

Letter dated 4th April, 1837,
(No. 27.)

Submit for Courts favorable consideration an application from the Bombay Government, on behalf of the Artillery Officers of that Presidency, for the grant of the privilege conferred by the Court, on those of Bengal, of drawing full Tentage at all Stations.

"Para 5. We authorize you to grant to the Artillery Officers of the Bombay Presidency, the same indulgence as to Tentage, as was conceded to the Artillery Officers of your Establishment, by our letter in this Department dated 16th June 1835, (No. 52.)"

2nd. The grant of full Tentage to the Artillery Officers at the Presidency, is to have effect from the 10th of last month.

No. 381.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed,

Second Lieutenant C. R. Dent, to act as Interpreter to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Nixon on leave to Sea and Egypt.

No. 382.—Assistant Surgeon C. Lush, M. D. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 383.—The leave to Sea granted to Lieutenant G. K. Mann of the Artillery, under date the 4th March 1836, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 384.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to Brevet Colonel G. A. Litchfield of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, under date the 8th March 1836, and extended on the 16th March last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 385.—Assistant Surgeon J. Scott, Secretary to the Medical Board, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th proximo, to proceed to the Deccan on private affairs, and Surgeon Bell, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to perform his duties during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1837.

No. 386.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Honorable Courts letter (No, 28) dated 24th May 1837.

Para. 1. We have permitted Captain Charles Johnson to return to his duty ou your Establishment.

2. We have extended the furlough of Surgeon William Erskine for three months.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1837,

No. 387.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information, the following Extracts, paragraphs 1st and 3rd of the Hon'ble Courts letter, No. 33, dated 28th June 1837.

Para. 1st. We have to acquaint you, that, Regimental Captains and Subalterns of Her Majesty's service returning to England on sick certificate, and Regimental Captains and Subalterns of Her Majesty's service again proceeding to India after a furlough on sick certificate, are hereafter to be entitled to receive the rate of passage money which is authorized by Her Majesty's Regulations for Officers returning from and again proceeding to Ceylon under similar circumstances, vizt. £85, with an allowance to Regimental Captains of £15 for the passage of a servant when actually embarked, subject however to a declaration according to the form used in similar cases by the Bengal Military Fund, that the Officer claiming the passage allowance does not possess property to the amount of 5,000 Rupees.

2nd. The passage money for the outward voyage, will in all cases, be paid in this country, and that for the homeward voyage in India.

3rd. You will observe, that by the warrant of the 30th May 1832. Her Majesty's Officers receiving a passage allowance, sustained a deduction of £5 from their pay, for the period of the voyage. This will apply to all cases as well under the existing Regulations, as under those now communicated to you.

Bombay Castle, 30th August, 1837.

No. 388.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to enjoin on Infantry, and other Officers, not Engineers, who may be entrusted with the superintendence of annual and special repairs to public buildings, the greatest care and attention that such repairs be executed in strict conformity with the recommendation of the Committees, on which the reports of the Commanding Officers are based, and on which the sanction of Government to the works may have been obtained.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1837,

No. 70.—Assistant Surgeon Hardy, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1837.

No. 71.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

BY THE SUPERINTENDANT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Lieutenant Campbell to reside on Shore on medical certificate from 10th July.

Mr Midshipman A. M. Grive, to be Acting Mate of the Palinurus, during the absence of Mr. Cruttenden, on medical certificate to the presidency, from the 22nd November 1836, to the 13th July 1837.

BY THE COMMODORE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Lieutenant Smith, to the charge of the Clive, during the absence of Commander Hawkins on sick certificate at Bushire, from 25th March.

Lieutenant Sharp, to the Command of the Clive, during Commander Hawkin's absence on sick leave, 19th June.

Midshipman Woolaston to be Acting Lieutenant of the Clive, 21st June.

Mr. F. G. Bone to perform the duties of Acting Purser of the Clive, as well as those of the Station Clerk. 1st July.

Lieutenant Dent, and Mr. Stockham, Purser, to proceed to Bombay on sick certificate by the Ship Ernaad, 6th July.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1837.

No. 72.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information, the following Extracts, paras. 1 and 2 of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 8, dated 10th May 1837.

Para 1st. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Navy to return to their duty, vizt.

Lieutenant F. P. Webb.
" H. B. Lynch, Overland.

Para: 2nd. We have granted to Captain John Crawford, of the Indian Navy, an extension of leave, for the period of three months.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. E. H. Briggs, second assistant collector of Kaira, to proceed to Bombay on the 15th proximo. to be examined in the Guzerattee language, at the ensuing examination, to be held in October next.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1837.

Mr. Charles E. F. Tyler, is permitted to proceed to the presidency on the 1st September next, in order to prepare for the ensuing examination in the Hindoostanee language.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1837.

The leave of absence granted under date the 23rd May last, to Mr. J. Buchanan, assistant to the collector of Tannah, has been extended, on sick certificate, to the 1st instant.

Mr. A. Elphinston, sub-collector of Sholapore, is allowed a further extension of leave, for six months, from the 19th instant, to remain on the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1837.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, assistant to the collector of Candeish, is allowed leave of absence under section XVI. of the absentee regulation, for 30 days, by which he exceeded the time allowed for travelling from Tanna to Dhoolia.

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1837.

Mr N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 15th proximo, under section XVI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Bombay, and to Poona, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. R. F, Barra uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Deckan, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. W. Beyts, is appointed to act as uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs, during Mr. Barra's absence.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1837

Mr. W. Courtney, assumed charge of the office of acting assistant judge, and session judge of the detached station of Broach, on the 24th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

IMPORTED

From the 22d November 1826, to the 21st instant.....	Chests 19,765
Dittto from the 22nd to the 20th instant.....	"
	Chests 19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836. to the 21st instant.....	Chests 18,276½
Ditto from the 22nd to the 29th instant.....	59
	Chests 18,335½

Bombay, 30th August 1837.

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—2ND SEPTEMBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	0 32	0 45
Sunday	0 58	1 11
Mondeay	1 25	1 39
Tuesday	1 53	2 8
Wednesday	2 24	2 41
Thursday	3 1	3 24
Friday	3 48	4 14

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Se
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	109 @	111
Third five per cent Loan	111½	111
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100¼	100
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100	99½
Bills on England at 30 days sight	1 | 9½	1 | 9
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 | 11	1 | 11
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222
Sovereigns each	10¾	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Lady East....	Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.....	3rd September.	Liverpool.	
Ambassador..	Do.....ditto.	3rd..... ditto.	Madras & Calct.	
Cliza Ann....	Do. Grey Parlane aad Co	8th ditto.....	Cannanore	
Morley.....	Do, McVicar Burn and Co.	10th ditto.....	China	
Isable.....	Do. Ritchie Stewart and Co.....	12th ditto.....	China....	
Palmira	Do. McGregor Brownrig & Co.....	25th ditto.....	London.	
H. C's Steamer Atalanta....	Supt. Indian Navy.....	25th ditto.....	Suez.. ..	
Mermaid.....	Messrs William Nicol and Co.....	25th October..	London...	
Columbia.....	Do. Gisborne Menzies&Co..	With dispatch.,	Ditto.. ..	
Rapid.....	Do. Owen and Co.....	.....ditto....	Liverpool.	
John Stamp..	Do. Edmond Bibby and Co.	.....ditto....	Ditto.. ..	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. D. C. F. Scott, 3d Cavalry from Poona.
Asst. Surg. Jas Jephson, from Persian Gulph.
Ensign Compton, attached 16th Regt. from Deckan.
Lieut. Combe, 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Wells, 15th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.

Ensg. C. Hervey, 23d N. I.
Asst. Surg. J. Keith, E Regt., to Poonah.
Capt. E. A. Farquharson, Artly. to Deckan.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Aust 29th The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta. R. Lowe, Esq., Comr. from Muscat 25th Inst., Bushire, 21st Bussorah, 20th.

Sept 1st. Ship David Clarke, H, Hutchison, Master from Singapore, 17th July.

Do.—Ship John Adam, Eales, Master, from Persian Gulph, left Muscat 26th August.

Passengers Six Natives.

Do.—Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, James Lyon, Master returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

August 26th.—Brig Corsair, J. H. Porter, Master, to Sincapoor.

Do.—Ship Hero of Malown, Geogre Grundy, Master, to Columbo.

Passengers.—Mrs. Benson, Lieut Benson, J. R. Richmond, Esq. and Servant Revd. B. G. Luggard.

Do. 26th.—The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq. Commander, to Red Sea.

Do.—Ship Rajasthan, Duncan Ritchie, Master to China.

Do.—Ship Sir Charles Malcolm James Lyon, Master to China.

Passengers.—Capt. J. Walker, Mrs. Walker, disembarked 31st Augt. 1837.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1837.

The performances of the Steamers which are now conducting the monthly correspondence between Europe and India are so important in every point of view that we feel very anxious to lay before our readers every communication which may reach us serving either to demonstrate the capabilities or expose the defects of these powerful Engines of enterprize as these are affected by the local circumstances and seasons of this part of the world.

The *Atalanta* which has just returned from the Gulf left Bombay Harbour at 6. 20 P. M. on Monday the 24th of July, and arrived at Muscat on Tuesday the 1st August at 4 P. M. making the passage therefore a distance of 840 miles in 7 days and 22 hours. For the first five days she had to encounter strong Monsoon weather with a very heavy sea, and her average rate of going for the first 4 days and 18 hours by observation was 3 miles per hour, while the average rate for the remainder of the voyage (3 days and 4 hours) was 6½ knots per hour. The average rate of the whole voyage will thus be found to be 4 knots 6 furlongs or 4¾ of a mile per hour; and the first distance gone in 114 hours is 344 miles and the second in 76 hours is 497 miles, which added together make 841 miles or the whole distance.

It would be idle to attempt to calculate the rate of going by the log in such a sea as she encountered, as she at times was running at the rate of 5 or 6 miles to the hour, and at other times was brought to a dead stand still by plunging deep into the sea. Like the *Berenice* the accomodations for the officers below were wretchedly uncomfortable, resulting from the same causes; indeed they must be considered worse, inasmuch as the *Atalanta* is much narrower and sharper and her accomodations altogether inferior to those of the former vessel. The sharper bows of the *Atalanta* were perhaps given her in consequence of a prevailing impression that these sharp steamers go through the heavy waves instead of over them; this however occasions then to be constantly wet and uncomfortable as the seas are incessantly inundating their decks. So great was the inconvenience experienced in this respect, that the day after the Atalanta went to sea Captain Lowe allowed all the officers to remove from their unconforfable berths to the cabins abaft, there being no passengers on board; but even there such was the state of the wether that their cabins were constantly wet and miserable. But this was not all the inconvenience sustained; there are also defects of construction which appear to require amendment. It was soon discovered that at every heavy plunge of the vessel as she came down abaft her flat stern and counter went with such force into the sea, that it was expected at every moment the dead lights would be stove in or give away. A circumstance which seems clearly to establish that overhanging sterns, however beautiful and ornamental, are very dangerous and ill-adapted to vessels which have to encounter heavy seas. Had even one of the dead lights given way, such would have been the rush of water and in such quantities that great difficulty would have been experienced in keeping her free.

Fortunately however no other damage was done abaft except the loss of one of the Quarter Badges, which was carried away causing a considerable leak in that part of the quarter. These Quarter Badges are certainly ornamental and add much to the fine appearanee of a vessel, but from their weight are always liable in heavy gales to be carried away, and from the strong fastenings by which they are attached to the side, much damage generally ensues when the force of the sea tears them off. It is the better opinion here, considering the weather which must be encountered in the monsoon, that these Quarter Badges ought never to have been put on, but that such being the case they ought now to be immediately removed, and if any excrescence of the kind be permitted that something very light should be substituted in their places. When the *Atalanta* left this she had 240 tons of coal on board, and was found far too deep to encounter the heavy sea outside the harbour. It is thought indeed that 200 Tons is as much as she ought to leave Bombay with in the South west monsoon. On her arrival at Muscat only 70 Tons remained on board, so that she must have expended 170 Tons on her passage, which is more than 20 tons a day. From this calculation it will be observed that she ought not to carry more than 200 Tons or 10 days coal when she starts in bad weather. Great objections are made to the quality of the coal which takes up a large space, and is by no means so advantageous as some other descriptions. The coal at present used was supplied from Liverpool and is greatly inferior to the Llangennech and Walls-end, which, notwithstanding the price, will be found nearly as economical as the inferior kinds, as the best last much longer and have this important advantage, that of enabling the Steamer to carry more days coal. It is considered by competent judges that 16 tons of the superior coal is fully equal to 20 of the Liverpool. It is not yet ascertained what extent of damage the *Atalanta* has sustained. She is supposed to have been considerably strained, and is now undergoing a careful examination throughout, and the repairs of her damages are already commenced. It is a satisfaction to learn that the engines stood admirably, though some weakness has been discovered in the paddle beam. One of her paddle boxes, with the warrant officers cabin in it, has been washed away.

The following are the dates of Arrivals and Departures of the *Atalanta* on the voyage to the Euphrates.

Left Bombay	24th July	6. 20	P. M.
Arrival at Muscat	1st Augt.	4	P. M.
Left.....Do	3rd "	5. 30	A. M.
Arrived at the Island of Karrack for a Pilot	6th "	5	A. M.
Left Karrack	6th "	2	P. M.
Arrived off the Bar of the Euphrates.	7th "	5	A. M.

The packets were delivered at Bussorah on the 8th Angt. at 6 P. M. the Steamer not crossing the Bar, Captain Lowe having no confidence in the Pilot.

Dates of Arrivals and Departures on the return voyage to Bombay.

Left the Bar of the Euphrates	20th Augt.	3. 14	P. M.
Arrived at Bushire	21st "	6. 30	A. M.
Left Bushire	21st "	5	P. M.
Arrived at Muscat	24th "	1	P. M.
Left Muscat	25th "	6. 45	A. M.
Arrived at Bombay	29th "	1	P. M.

Pending the changes which are operating in the Indian Navy, and the discussions which must now ensue with respect to that Department of the public service, no course of conduct will be more beneficial to those interested, than that which is dictated by an impression that the Government is solicitous, as far as circumstances will enable it, to consult the welfare and comfort of such of its marine servants as may be sufferers from the contemplated alterations. To betray any useless irritation, to assume a tone conveying a distrust of the feelings and intentions of those in authority, we are sure is the last recourse to which the deserving part of the profession would resort. It is therefore with some uneasiness we have read certain papers conceived in a tone not the best calculated to serve tho cause of those on whose behalf they are ostensibly composed, and which we are confident will have a contrary effect to that which is professed to be aimed at. That sailors should feel keenly, that they should maintain a becoming struggle for the assertion of their rights and privileges, and for securing to themselves a proper degree of comfort and consideration, that they should express themselves warmly and strongly, whilst changes are effecting and in contemplation involving privileges and duties which they have hitherto enjoyed and had to perform, we can readily understand. We can comprehend too that, if these privileges are wrongly and unnecessarily invaded, a respectful representation may be of advantage to the cause of those who have to complain. But all this may be arrived at and effected without forgetting for one moment a proper respect to authority, without overstepping by a single inch that loyal and dutiful obedience and feeling which it is characteristic of a British Seaman to encourage and manifest. That these are the sentiments of the great majority of those young officers of the Indian Navy, to be affected by the unavoidable changes now about to take place, we can confidently preditate. That these too, when the momentary cause of their uneasiness and disquietude has blown away, will appreciate our observations, and believe us actuated by a regard for their proper interests and their future comfort, we are equally confident. Their remonstrances, their feelings, their expectations, what ever they may be, should be directed, respectfully addressed, to those who have the power and inclination to serve and protect them. The press may be a powerful engine for abetting their cause, and for upholding their just claims, but if it be made a vehicle for insubordination, for the display of vituperation and the contemptuous exposition of the nature of those duties, which a forced and unavoidable change must impose upon the Indian mari[illegible], the sooner those interested reject it's suspicious assistance, the greater may be their expectations that their future comfort will not be disregarded.

In our last Number we extracted an account of an intended review of Russian Cavalry in the neighbourhood of Odessa, which we were induced to do for the purpose of drawing attention, so far as our publication can effect this, to the perpetual strides of the Russian Autocrat in the territorial agggrandizement of his Empire. The imperious necessity which existed, for placing a curb upon the gigantic and reckless ambition of the French Emperor, forced us to engage the co-operation of Russia, during those proud Military achievements which ended in the downfal of the greatest Military chief that ever led an Army to Victory. But this co-operation, obtained at an immense pecuniary sacrifice, presented to the Russian Cabinet the occasion of an immeasurable increase of the power and influence of a vast nation emerging from barbarism. Their stupendous armies and the vast array which was poured into Southern Europe at this time were calculated to engender the idea of the irresistible physical resources of a people, up to this period, far removed from the arena of European warfare. This occasion presenting itself, the able statesmen, who have with such singular good judgment and felicity been enlisted in the state services of the Czar, did not fail to profit to the utmost of an opportunity to display the overwhel[illegible]ing force which their despotic master could [illegible]umm[illegible] impression once created has [illegible] has been the skill of the cab[illegible] ing the many years which [illegible] tion of that deathly Europea[illegible] cautious policy of Prussia, [illegible] attitude of Austria, and the [illegible] minor northern states of Eur[illegible] ing the most distant connec[illegible] macy and intrigues, fully attes[illegible] the Muscovites have attained [illegible] cabinets of Europe. The i[illegible] were formed too, immediate[illegible] July, were rendered necessa[illegible] sion of an interference on t[illegible] new Dynasty which had b[illegible] than from any anticipation [illegible] any other European State. I[illegible] countable the magical increase[illegible] armed a million of men in Fr[illegible] influence. The insurrection of [illegible] the barbarous but disciplined [illegible] inundated and at length stifled [illegible] that unhappy land, and the m[illegible] she visited the heroic children c[illegible] ded to the terror of her name, an[illegible] increasing influence, not only [illegible] ing her vast possessions, but t[illegible] of Europe and the columns of [illegible] of her ambition has been thus [illegible] the less has it obtruded itself a[illegible] ble career in the easternmost [illegible] Asia Turkey has been crushed[illegible] Balkan and the march upon Adr[illegible] of the Moslem will scarcely [illegible] Russian strength before it is tr[illegible] tically Turkey is already anni[illegible] homet is already broken, and it [illegible] Autocrat to shiver to her founda[illegible] the Mahometan empire. So com[illegible] been the decay of the Ottoman[illegible] Russia worked for its downfal th[illegible] one of her satraps, a rebellio[illegible] provinces, would have plan[illegible] Mosques of Constantinople [illegible] rence and remonstrances of Eng[illegible] yet for a short day to conte[illegible] Moslem throne. Whilst Russ[illegible] triumph in Turkey, she has a[illegible] slow to bend to her wishes and t[illegible] her policy other Eastern nation[illegible] the great Indian Peninsula and [illegible] sessions. All our influence, and a[illegible] unsuccessful in rescuing Persia[illegible] Russian influence is now predomi[illegible] weak and vain people. From [illegible] to thrust forward her own forc[illegible] ment, she is employing those[illegible] whom her sceptre waves, in furth[illegible] aggrandizement, and the Persian [illegible] with the tribes on the frontiers o[illegible] be regarded in any other light t[illegible] a Russian army hanging upon an[illegible] of our Indian Empire. The war wi[illegible] now waging with the Tribes of th[illegible] forces she is at this moment bring[illegible] the extinction of all resistance o[illegible] cassians, evince also indisputably t[illegible] and an ambition scarcely less restra[illegible] conducted and more systematic, t[illegible] the Corsican soldier, that arbiter fo[illegible] of some of the proudest nations [illegible] ambition of the Russian autocrat[illegible] it is preparing fresh victims, that it[illegible] a fresh accession of strength, let us [illegible] immense display of cavalry, which [illegible] congregating at Odessa near the E[illegible] ropean possessions. For what pu[illegible] ambition, to overawe, by this large [illegible] powers which tremble at the appr[illegible] banner, to spread a panic among the [illegible] and to create a sensation even here, [illegible] dies of Cavalry to be collected by the [illegible] pose but for this are 120,000 hor[illegible] to a remote corner of the empir[illegible] we have detailed. But whilst Rus[illegible] ful game with her land forces, her[illegible] on the increase, and two large n[illegible] already rendered an augmentatio[illegible] as well on the part of England as [illegible] ceeding from the same source, a sus[illegible] solute certainly of the designs o[illegible] Russia, is to cause us this const[illegible] notwithstanding all our policy, her [illegible] day ripening, her power influence m[illegible] on the increase; if, as is but too pro[illegible] in a short time be called upon to meas[illegible] Russia; is it politic to let the latter pu[illegible] career, unbridled, unchecked, until her[illegible] developed, and the means at her dis[illegible] overpowering as to render problematical[illegible] dread struggle which must sooner or[illegible] upon Europe.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—Au[illegible]

The splendid French Frigate now in t[illegible] illustrious Passenger, Prince D'Eckm[illegible] quite a sensation amongst us. The *L'A*[illegible] noble appearance from the beach, and[illegible] very superior vessel in every respect. [illegible] the *L'Artemise* will remain here until th[illegible] when she will proceed to Calcutta, the[illegible] afterwards up the Red Sea.

As there is every likelihood that a[illegible] crease will take place in the circulation

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ndia after the 1st October, especially between the different Presidencies; and, as Bombay will most probably command a fair proportion of the increase, we direct attention with much pleasure to a notice in our advertising columns from the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette*. Persons who already subscribe to the *Bombay Courier* will be able, by taking the *Gazette*, to receive news from Bombay on four different days of the week; and, by a little mutual accommodation amongst our Bombay Contemporaries, the *Gazette* publishing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the *Courier* on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the public would have the benefit of a newspaper *daily* from that Presidency—an arrangement which, we should think, would be advantageous to all parties.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 5.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—STATE OF THE CURRENCY.—Lord J. Russell proposed thot the church rates resolutions be fixed for Monday, and the second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill for Friday; and he proposed that the House now resolve itself into committee on the Irish Poor Bill.....Mr. T. Attwood said the House was like Nero fiddling among the flames of Rome. They gabbled and squabbled about all manner of small games. The noble Lord glibly said that affairs now were easy compared to 1835; but what said the right honourable baronet the member for Tamworth? He had passed that dreadful crisis, but what *that* evil day was to the banker *this* was to the merchant, manufacturer, and the labourer. The noble lord laughed at the calamity so truly pictured by Sir G. Sinclair. But the noble lord, if he were safe, would, perhaps, think that all London swallowed up was no calamity. (" Oh, oh!") He (Mr. Attwood) thought it a calami[illegible]00 of upright, honourable, [illegible]overty and distress. (Cries [illegible]had failed in London, 500 [illegible]aughed at this; many of the [illegible]ore than butterflies. There [illegible]enth part of the wealth that [illegible]t of twenty rich merchants [illegible]ruined. The distresses of [illegible]ican Gulph and the Black [illegible]aberly, Mr. Oswald, and [illegible], not knowing why. Many [illegible]onths ago had not 10,000*l*. [illegible]the merchant, but of Par[illegible]plicated system like that [illegible]ntry, to force a man to use [illegible]and as senseless as to com[illegible]to use a golden axe or a gol[illegible]ok at the clearing-house in [illegible],200,000,000*l*. worth of bills [illegible]er from hand to hand, and [illegible]without a single farthing of [illegible]e parties. In May, 1819, [illegible]fore a select committee of that [illegible]ake care what you are about [illegible]is like electricity; and the [illegible]uttermost parts of the world" [illegible]k be affected to a very seri[illegible]le might send over bonds [illegible], the interest in new York [illegible]ld suppose that bonds to the [illegible]e sent over, and that these [illegible]t. What would be the con[illegible]ese bonds, after getting them [illegible]per to the Bank of England [illegible]ould produce a demand on [illegible]ne millions payable in ten [illegible]d eight millions, [illegible]nd to-morrow; and were [illegible]ming circumstances with[illegible]he present system was throw[illegible]the utmost distress? The [illegible]s imperfectly heard during [illegible]concluded by moving the [illegible]t it is the opinion of this [illegible]m of currency is not efficient [illegible]ect the interests of the com[illegible]Russell said he did not con[illegible]duty by entering into any dis[illegible]lear.) The honourable mem[illegible]se, made a speech of nearly [illegible]otice whatever, and proposed [illegible]h acts of Parliament, and in[illegible]olutions of that House, repeated[illegible]ebates. (Hear, hear)....Mr. [illegible], and Sir G. Sinclair support[illegible]r. G. F. Young entreated the [illegible]hdraw his motion....Mr. Att[illegible]rclay and Sir J. Reid thought [illegible]s were exaggerated—they were [illegible]..Mr. D. W. Harvey said it [illegible]re, by the committee on joint [illegible]Bank of England was the cause [illegible]which thousands and tens of [illegible]ved....Mr. Forster said if the [illegible]ncellor of the Exchequer last [illegible]d been attended to, the present [illegible]avoided. After a few words [illegible]House divided—For the amend[illegible]majority, 61.

[illegible]—Mr. Buckingham them mov[illegible]his bill for regulating the mer[illegible]. Thompson objected that the [illegible]lculated to destroy the commer[illegible]and substitude an arbitrary pow[illegible]ranged in committee as to make [illegible]efore, oppose the second read[illegible]id that the subject of ship[illegible]a select committee last year, [illegible]of being appointed chairman, [illegible]mittee's inquiry was to prove [illegible]ns sterling of property and a [illegible]ily sacraficed to the present [illegible]his country. It appeared also to [illegible]better system were to be establish[illegible]of that property and half of the [illegible]saved for the future. The House [illegible], 28; against it, 170; majority,

[illegible]E BILL.—Sir A. Agnew moved, [illegible]nded, the motion for the second [illegible]...Mr. Plumptree read from Je[illegible]w important was the observance [illegible]sanctified the Sabbath. The Sa[illegible]t to destroy, but to fulfil the law, [illegible]nor Whately should be set above [illegible]. Roebuck said the bill improved; [illegible]he rich, now it only forbad the weak [illegible]the ailing, the delicate, the distant [illegible]ay at home in bad weather, for [illegible]could be used. The club houses [illegible]p, and the bishops and clergy [illegible]them were to be taught their [illegible]n. baronet· Why did not the bi[illegible]Sabbath? Why was not the Lord's [illegible]introduced into the House of Lords? [illegible]shops wished to cast the responsibi[illegible]his side of the House (hear); so [illegible]pported the first reading, and stole [illegible]Did the hon· member himself con[illegible]at he advocated? "I never yet saw [illegible]human mind embody so much ab[illegible]he conduct of the monk of Africa, Smon Stylites, who sat for ten years on the top of a pilular to please God Almighty, and I only pray that the name of the honourable baronet and of Simon Stylites may be enrolled on the same scroll and pass to posterity together' (Cheers and laughter.) Why do things by halves? The law of Moses said, "Observe the Sabbath or die." Why not make it death to disobey every clause of the new bill? "But let us not go to the decalogue, to Jeremiah, but take the New Testament, and show, if it can be shown, one passage in which Christ or his disciples command us to keep holy the first day of the week. If, then, the matter rests on tradition, and if the honourable baronet will go back to the Jewish Sabbath, why not inflict the Sabbatical penalty of death, and kill at once all who break the Sabbath." The decalogue, and the words of Jeremiah, were addressed to Jews. "But I," said the hon. member, "am not a Jew, nor do I wish to be a Jew in any thing." (Hear' hear.) The decalogue was given to a peculiar people, part of its purpose was to make them a peculiar people; if not, why is not death made the punishment of adultery, and why are not the other Levitical observances imposed on us? "By the law of Moses adultery was punished with death. If that law were to be observed—and why should it not as well as the other?—a great number of noble lords would come within its operation, and a great number of other persons too, as suggested by the honourable member for Finsbury. The honourable member for Kent spoke of the day of judgment. Why does he speak of the day of judgment? What does he know of the day of judgment? (Hear, hear.) How can the limited faculties of a man or the narrow conception of the human mind know anything of that day? How can his petty, crawling spirit know what will happen then? (Cheers.) If the practice even of the primitive Christians were to be observed in part, why not in all? The apostles lived in common, and if the hon. baronet is prepared to follow their example, I shall apply to him for a share of his property. (Laughter.) But there was another command of which the hon. baronet takes no notice. It was said, 'If thou art struck on the one cheek, turn up the other also;' but if I were to act in that manner to the hon. barronet I am inclined to think that instead of obeying the divine precept he would take me before Sir Richard Birnie, at Bow-street. (Laughter.) Now, let it be remembered that we are strictly commanded to follow these precepts. We have positive commands on the one hand, but on the other we have none. I have been told of the Sabbath, but I have heard nothing of the humility and brotherly love of Christianity. I have only been told, in fact, that asceticism is Christianity. In my opinion, Christianity comprehends something more; Christianity does not teach me to observe Sunday in the way proposed by the bill, but it teaches me not to peep and pry into the conduct of other men; it tells me to live humbly —to pray to God on that day as well as on other day; it commands me to observe truth, mercy and justice, it tells me to pray on all days, and instructs me that the good conduct which I have practised during the whole of the week should be continued to the seventh day, and then there should be a holy rest; and that I call keeping the Lord's day. (Cheers.) But that species of religion which the honourable baronet would inculcate makes the narrow observance of the Sabbath as the principal matter with the divinity, and thereby degrades and disgraces religion. (Cheers.) It has been owing to such principles that religion has always been made a craft." He would ask of the members present how many were at Tattersall's on Sunday? who were at Crockford's? who in Hyde Park? for all who support this bill and attend these places are self-convicted. "I look upon this as a peddling scheme, and think it a mere waste of time that we should have for an hour and a half been discussing the question whether we are to shut out from places were they can have the fresh air such citizens of London as choose to go there. Servants were to brush shoes, light fires, and cook for the great men under this bill, but the poor six days' student or artisan who stole out on Sunday could find no 'cakes and ale,' no house was to be open for him. The hon. baronet might dine out if invited, but there was to be no dinner for the poor man, and this because the hon. baronet was pious." He hoped the House would put a brand on the attempt to coerce a large class of the poor community and embody the worst species of asceticism and superstition—to force the consciences of the people, and throw a stumbling-block in the way of religion. (Cheers) .....Lord Sandon did not think that the House were bound to receive such lectures as the hon. and learned member for Bath, *exathedral* and with a certain pround humility, had thought proper to give them. It was enough in answer to those lectures to say that Christians generally, and that the British Parliament in particular, had attached a peculiar sanctity to the seventh day.... Mr. Ward did not complain that the supporters of the bill enforced the strict observance of the Sabath in their own houses, if they did do so; but the poor man had one only day in the week for relief, and if this bill were carried it would destroy all the enjoyments of the poor man. He would be prevented from mounting a horse, from riding in an omnibus, from entering a steam-boat on the Sabath day. The poor would be imprisoned on Sunday in their own houses. Did the noble lord (Sandon) mean to support the 14th clause, which forbade ships leaving the harbour on Sunday....Mr. Finch supported, and Mr. Wakley opposed the bill. What practices, he asked, was it desired to prevent? Did they desire to prevent the people from embarking in steam-vessels on Sunday? Did they desire to prevent the people from drinking ginger-beer or from eating gingerbread on Primrose-hill, or on Kennington-common, on Sunday? (Much laughter.) The organ of veneration was not generally so fully developed in this country as it was in the countenance of the hon. baronet. This bill was not intended to relieve those who were now oppressed; but it went to prevent those persons from enjoying themselves on the Lord's Day. He would read, from the 5th chapter of St. John, what Christ *did* on the Sabbath day, and how the Jews did persecute and seek to slay him because he had done those things on the Sabbath day. If this bill were brought into operation, it must have the worst possible effect on an enlightened and happy people, and must create nothing but gloom. Our now happy population would be converted into a body of sectarians and mock saints....Mr. Brothwick believed it was absurd to expect that the people would be compelled by legislative enactment to oberve the Sabbath, but he would see how far this bill was calculated for that end, and therefore he would support the second reading. Many of the supporters of this bill used their Sunday privilege of enjoying the Zoological Gardens, while the people were excluded thence ...Mr. H. Bulwer said the state of society forbad the hope that any such bill could act impartially on the rich and poor. As to the number of petitions, he was no way surprised; because, at all times, numbers of men had been found anxious to thrust their consciences down the consciences of other people. (Hear, hear.) Hundreds and thousands of persons had assisted at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and had been applauded even by their own priests for doing so. (Hear, hear.) They were pious men of their time, and had followed the dictates of their consciences. (Hear, hear.) In fact, no prosecution had ever taken place which might not be justified on the ground that it was agreeable to the consciences of other men. The hon. member for Kent said the Sabbath should be observed, because Christ came not to destroy but to fulfil. Was he therefore, circumcised and his male children also? ("Hear," and a laugh.) Did he keep the passover? (Hear.) The noble lord (Sandon) spoke of Christians. Why, in what part of Christendom would such a bill as this be presented to a legislature? Would it not be scouted by every native as inconsistent with customs, new and old? (Hear, hear·) The statute of James declared those notions to be new-fangled doctrines held and introduced by the Puritans, whose minds, hardened or darkened by the persecutions they had met with, felt more sympathy with the Old Testament than with the New. James and Charles I. legislated for Sabbath sports, and the people took to psalm-singing for recreation. Charles and James II. legislated on the principles of this bill, and such a flood of immorality followed that three writers were banished from the stage and the church....Lord A. Lennox, Mr. C. Bruce, and Mr. C. Hardy would support the principle of the bill .. Major Beauclerk and Mr. Potter opposed it....The Chancellor of the Exchequer had supported the bill on its first reading, but found that every clause, except that against Sunday trading, was diametrically opposed to the principle on which such legislation should proceed.... Mr. Goulburn and Lord Wortley would support the second reading, though disapproving many of the clauses ....Mr. F. Buxton was anxious to check Sunday trading, especially in Spitalfields ...Mr. Brotherton would proceed by teaching and example instead of legislation; and when the people were shown that it was not for their advantage to work on Sunday, they would desist. The House divided, and there appeared—For the second reading, 110; against it, 66: majority, 44. The bill was then read a second time.—*Atlas, June* 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 1.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—The Earl of Ripon moved an address to the crown for the production of a dispatch written by the governor of Van Diemen's Land in October last, and addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, with certain inclosures, including an accurate statistical account of the state of the colony at the date of the letter, as compared with the antecedent period, when that governor was first appointed governor of the colonies, on the separation of Van Diemen's Land from the larger colonies in New South Wales. The questions of prison discipline and emigration were involved in the state of Van Diemen's Land. The free colonists now outnumbered the convicts. Large quantities of wool had been sent from the colony to England. In 1824 there was only one bank in the colony; in 1825 there were six, with a paid-up capital which amounted to 200,000*l*. With regard to its shipping, in 1824 there were entered inwards 33 vessels, the tonnage of which was 11,000*l*.; the number entered outwards was 35, the tonnage of which was about 11,000. The value of the imports was 62,000*l*. In 1835 the number of vessels entered inwards was 234, the tonnage being 55,000; the number entered outwards was 225, the tonnage being 53,000. The value of the imports was 583,000*l*., and the value of the exports was 320,000*l*. These statements showed that the government had paid its best attention to the interest of the inhabitants of the colony. All this confirmed his conviction that Colonel Arthur might stand as a model of a judicious, humane, and liberal governor.... Lord Glenelg was glad to have an opportunity of bearing his testimony to the zeal, intrepidity, and discretion with which Colonel Arthur had discharged his duties· That gentleman had been exposed to many attacks—charges had been made against him while he (Lord Glenelg) held his present office; it had, therefore, been his duty to examine into them, and he had the satisfaction of saying that Colonel Arthur had given them not only a complete but a triumphant answer. (Hear,) Motion agreed to.

JUNE 6.

Petitions were presented—for and against church rates, and against the corn laws. Viscount Duncannon laid on the table a report from the commissioners of education in Scotland.

PRIVILEGE.—Lord Ellenborough, Lord Lyndhurst, and the Duke of Richmond entreated Lord Denman to postpone his motion on the Commons' resolutions. Lord Denman said—"My lords, I cannot very sincerely say that I think it better at present to forego the consideration of a question of such immense importance, (Hear,) Although these resolutions have not been communicated to your lordships, and although no steps have been taken upon them by the House of Commons, I certainly thought, as they were upon the votes, which are regularly laid on your lordship's table, and more particularly as those resolutions are not confined to the assertion of the privileges of this House—(hear)—but the privileges of both Houses, I certainly have been of opinion that the circumstances that have taken place gave a fair and proper opportunity for me to bring the matter before your lordships. (Cheers.) My lords, I consider myself as an individual standing in a situation of accusation, if not of conviction. (Cheers.) I find my conduct has been considered rash in doing that which, as one of the sworn judges of the land, it was my duty to do; and which duty I should have deserted had I not done as upon that occasion I did—that is, in laying down the law as I believe it in my conscience to be. (Cheers.) I see no cause to change my opinion from the discussion that has taken place upon that opinion. I am ready, my lords, to lay down that opinion the very moment that I am convinced that it is incorrect; but to which I will adhere to the very last moment of my life as long as in my conscience I think it is correct. (Cheers.) I certainly thought that it was my duty to take the first opportunity of disclaiming the charges of acting with rashness and impropriety. (Hear.) In making these observations, I wish not to become the voluntary censor of so important an assembly as the House of Commons; but I thought that the opportunity was given for entering into the consideration of an important subject, and to which we were invited—and at least of checking the adoption of resolutions on the part of others, which ought to be founded upon better arguments than any that I am yet aware of. Though I felt that I was bound to discuss the subject now, yet it is impossible for me to resist an impression which I think I perceive to be general among your lordships, that this matter ought not to be brought forward unless there is something like a necessity for it. I, however, beg leave to say, that in adopting that advice I do not withdraw the notice of a motion that I gave, but I reserve to myself, when other events may make such proceedings necessary, the right of bringing this matter again before your lordships; perhaps on Tuesday next, the first open day..... The committee moved for on Monday by Lord Brougham was appointed, and the House adjourned.

LORD DURHAM—THE VIXEN.

MORNING POST.—A ministerial paper says that the Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred on the Earl of Durham by the express desire of his Majesty, as a mark of approbation of the diplomatic skill displayed by his lordship in effecting certain recent arrangements in a matter which at one time threatened serious differences between this country and Russia. We have explained the true nature of that arrangement, and that Lord Durham has succeeded admirably in leaving the matter just where he found it—proving Russia to be right, and Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bell to be in the wrong. We say Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bell, because the latter has taken care that the noble lord shall not escape from the responsibility of having countenaced the expedition of the Vixen, by publishing a journal of his voyage, in the *Portfolio*, from which we extract the opening paragraph:—"According to the arrangemants originally made for this voyage with my brother, Mr. George Bell, of London, we had obtained from the British government satisfactory information as to the absence of all legal imp[illegible] with the coast of Circassia, I communic[illegible] ons early in Nove[illegible]mber to Lord Pons[illegible] dor at Constanti[illegible]ople: and, havi[illegible] the necessary pass[illegible]port and fir[illegible] every kind expressi[illegible]on of interest in the [illegible] dertaking, I setout[illegible] of the 18th of Nove[illegible] the British schooner Vixen, Captain Thomas[illegible] the Black Sea." It will be seen by the abo[illegible] that Lord Palmerston declared there was no legal [illegible] diment to the voyage—that Lord Ponsonby grante[illegible] passport, procured a firman, and accompanied these acts by every kind expression of interest—and that now Lord Durham receives the Grand Cross of the Bath for admitting that both Lord Palmerston and Lord Ponsonby have played a very silly part in the transaction. We believe Lord Durham to have taken a proper view of the question, and we are glad that it has been amicably arranged.—*Atlas, June* 4.

SPECTATOR,—JUNE 24.

THE COUNTRY.—The first public meeting of the Birmingham Political Union, since its recognization, was held on New Hall Hill, on Monday. Many not unionists attended the meeting; and it is said that about 100,000 persons were present. Mr. Thomas Attwood proposed that Mr. G. F. Muntz should preside over the meeting, and Mr. Muntz accordingly took the chair, amidst thunders of applause. He said that he had for some time been prepared for the present distress of the working classes—They were there in consequence of the great pressure on the comforts and happiness of themselves and their families. And whence was this? It arose altogether from the want of capability on the part of their rulers to govern them ably; and he did not hesitate to say, that the time would shortly arrive when every one would understand why, for many years, they had been subject to alternations of prosperity and adversity: unfortunately the periods of adversity had far exceeded those of prosperity. He had foretold the present commercial distress, at public meetings held in their town eighteen months ago, and before a Committee of the House of Commons; but his opinions were ridiculed; he was told that nothing short of absolute madness could justify him in bringing forward such notions; but he knew that his opinions were founded on correct principles, and he was determined to make them known, for he wished to do justice to all classes, but more particularly to that large class of his fellow citizens who were less able to think and act for themselves.

Mr. Attwood also referred to *his* prophecies of evil—"The days are come of which I warned you. I told you last January twelve months in the Town-hall, and again last November, that these days were coming. I told you that the hand of despotism was upon you; I told you that the Boroughmongers were turning the screw upon you; that a million of brave men would be turned out of employment; and I regret to say what I foretold is too true—I regret to say that the men who turned the screw upon yon are not disposed to relax it—that screw which makes men mad—that screw which breaks the hearts of the best men in England, and which drives them to such a state of desperation as, in the excess of their frenzy, they destroy their own families; so that crimes are committed in England unheard of in history except in the destruction of Jerusalem, when the frantic mothers drank their children's gore. This state of things must be altered, and I come forward to-day determined to do all in my power to alter it. I know the danger that surrounds me, but I will brave it: I will have the misery of the people relieved or the oppressors shall sleep in the same bed with their victims. (*Immense cheering.*) I know the difficulty; and, as Napoleon used to say, he who takes the helm must bear the weight of it. I, at your call, presume to take the helm. I can support the helm, and I will support the helm; and by your aid I will carry the good ship England into the port of liberty and prosperity. Keeping clear of the nets and meshes of the law, we shall defy all human power. So long as we gather up the masses, and magnificently and peacefully demand our rights, so long shall we be successful, and no power on earth can refuse them. But if our enemies could get us to rob and attack property—to insult our neighbours and break the peace—if they could seduce us to attempt force, they would bring force, against force, and we would have a horrible civil war, in which the people would suffer more than they now do. But I will take care that we shall not have a civil war." (*Cheers.*)

The industrious classes must take possession of their own House and effect a permament change—

"When you get men to represent you in Parliament, take care that they be not crawling sycophants, but independent Englishmen. You must find these men yourself, in wide, and brave, and generous England; and you must pay them the wages due to their services. I always warned you that you could do no good till you got a House of Commons into your own hands In Sweden nearly all the members of the Representative body consists of labourers, and Sweden is the happiest country in the world. And so long as you send men into Parliament too rich to look to your interests, or too needy to be honest, you never will have a prosperous—if you obtain, I say, household suffrage, vote by ballot, the abolition of the property qualification, the payment of the wages of attendance of Members, and the expulsion of placemen—than but not till then, you will have a happy country. (*Immense cheering*).) If our tyrants refuse to listen to us to day, to-morrow they shall listen to millions of Englishmen. (*Renewed cheers.*) Now mark, my friends if they refuse to listen to us to-day, and if they refuse to hear these two millions of individuals, every one of them, master and man, shall strike work throughout England on one and the same day. (*Immense cheering.*) If it should please God that I should conduct this great operation, not hammer shall strike, not an anvil shall sound, not a shuttle shall move during that week throughout wide England. We shall devote it to the nation, and England shall exhibit such a spectacle as the whole earth never before exhibited." (*Enthusiastic applause.*)

If it should please God to take away the good King William, they would still fall into good hands.—

"I had the honour of reading the address from the Birmingham Political Union to the Princess Victoria. I was much pleased with what she did and said, for she was deeply and seriously affected by your address. I presented another address to her excellent mother; and I never in the whole course of my life saw a woman exhibit finer feelings of the heart and head than she exhibited on that occasion. (*Loud cheers.*) Therefore, I can safely say, we have not fallen into bad hands. I hope, my friends, we shall have no difficulty in humbling the Boroughmongers and in carrying the great measure of reform. I shall not trouble you with more remarks; only assuring you that as I have ever been in the Union, I will live by the Union, and, if necessary, will die by it." (*Tremendous burst of applause.*)

Resolutions and a petition in favour of a repeal of the Corn-laws and the, Poor-law, for Triennial Parliaments, vote by Ballot, and Household Suffrage, were carried unanimously.

Many manufactories in Birmingham have ceased work altogether; some are not more than half employed: and in all probability, in the course of another week hundreds of workmen, in addition to those already unemployed, will be thrown idle and destitute on the town. The chief cause of this depression is, unquestionably, the American failures. Most of our American merchants have, for some weeks past, been in possession of an abundance of orders; but, in the present difficulties of the

…t would be worse than madness to execute
…*hampton Chronicle.*
… of the Leeds district are in a wretched
…or want of employment, and we are
… that no immediate relief can be
…*Leeds Mercury.*
…*Mercury*, but
…*Leeds* … business is still very
…ess of the Yorkiug people urgent, in
…lifax, Rochdale, Wakefield, and Hudders-

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

MISS HENRIETTA A. HEAD *v.* MR. SIMON G. PURDON.

Intense interest has existed for some time in Dublin on the subject of this trial, which came on on Wednesday last, in the Court of Common Pleas, in that city. Cases of this description seldom fail to create a certain degree of curiosity, but the parties and the circumstances which led to the action being known, and having been for some time the absorbing subject of commentary among the higher circles in Ireland, gave the case an unusual importance, which was evinced by the almost unprecedented crowd with which the Court was literally crammed. Mr. O'Connell was engaged by one of the parties, but could not attend. Mr. West, K. C., opened the pleadings. The damages were laid at £20,000. The defendant pleaded the general issue and the statute of limitation.

Mr. Litton, K. C., stated the case for the plaintiff. He said—Gentlemen of the Jury, it becomes my anxious duty to bring under your consideration the particulars of a case, accompained by as many circumstances of insult and injury, and by as much unhappiness to the party injured, as ever yet was presented to a jury. The plaintiff is the daughter of the late Mr. Michael Head, a gentelman well known as being of an ancient and respectable family, and considerable property, in the county of Tipperary. The defendant, Mr. Purdon, is a gentleman who lived about a mile from her father's house, upon the opposite side of the river Shannon, at Terenana, the residence of his father, Major Purdon. The plaintiff was the third daughter of Mr. Head, and, in the year 1824, or early in 1825, when she first become acquainted with the defendant, a happy member of a peaceful family, loved by those who had the honour of knowing them, and respected and regarded by all. At this period, the lady who here demands retribution at your hands was a girl of eighteen years old; she was, I say it emphatically, the favourite daughter of her respected father, her education had been of the first class, and her accomplishments of the heighest order; her personal attractions very great indeed. She was, in short, possessed of those feelings and acquirements which make the mind and heart disposed to be alive to attentions, and more directly so to injury and insult. The defendant was at this time, when their connection commenced, a gentlemen of twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, eldest son of Major Purdon. It is important, gentlemen, to recollect his age, for it will remind you that he was no stripling, who could be imposed upon or drawn into any connection disgraceful to his family. Indeed, not only was he of years enough to be a man of the world, but by education and previous life eminently prepared to be above any imposition upon his judgment. He had been educated at Oxford, and spent a considerable time in diplomatic employment as *attaché* of an embassy to Sweden of which Lord Vesey and Fitzgerald was the head. He came home from Sweden in 1825, an accomplished gentleman, who had seen and known much of the world, and was every way calculated to make an impression on a female heart to whom he took trouble to appear attached; and, in addition to the circumstances I have mentioned, of matured years, knowledge of the world, and varied acquirements, which he had to assist him in winning the heart of this young and confiding girl, he had also the ties of relationship, which procured for him a free entrance into her father's house; for, in point of connection, the parties were cousins german. The eldest sister of Mr. Head was married to Major Purdon, and thus arose the relationship. Every thing conspired to give him that power which he used as basely as man ever did in any case which it has been my fortune to hear brought before a court of justice. It is not strange, under these too favourable circumstances for his wishes, that this young girl gave him her whole heart and affections. Every effort and exertion in his power was made by the defendant, as we shall show you, gentlemen, to win the lady's affections, and he succeeded. I will bring his letters before you shall judge out of them yourselves the warmth of the attachment he professed, and wished to receive in return. You will find that to Miss Edwards, to Miss Head, and finally to Mr. Head, he declared his determination of marrying the plantiff whenever it was in his power to do so. The only obstacle in the way of their union was his father, Major Purdon, who, though he no where, or no period, forbade, his son to carry on a correspondence with his cousin, was not favourable to a marriage at that time. There was no attempt at concealing the conexion from him, and though he refused his direct assent to their marriage, he did not forbid the parties to meet. The distance between their residences was so short that they met every day of their lives that business did not take him from home; for during part of their connexion he was High Sheriff of his native country, and for a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. When this gentleman first began his attentions to this young, confiding, and beautiful girl, and communicated his pretensions to her friends, he was told that she was too young to think of marriage. What was his reply? He said that he felt his happiness was centred in her, and that he must declare his passion lest other suitors would intervene between him and his wishes. His anxious wish was expressed upon all occasions to her that she should forget all the world but him, and be his solely and entirely. I am to tell you that this was not an affair of a day or a month, but that it went on unremittingly for eight years, during which she lived in her father's house, scarcely ever going to a party, but living solely for him, for her affiancedlover, who declared she was more dear to him than a wedded wife. From 1824 to be beginning of 1827, he remained in the county, and was received at the house of Mr. Head as his acknowledged son-in-law. The lady's mother received him as a son, and her sisters as a brother, and during all this time Major Purdon was perfectly cognisant of his visits, and that he spent three-fourths of his time at his uncle's house. In 1827 it became necessary for him to go to London on some family business, where he remained till September, 1828, with the exception of a short visit he made to the country in the summer. It was, presume, about some arrangements connected with an estate of £5,000 a-year which his family possessed, and which is now in his hands, that his visit was made. During his absence he wrote, as you will anticipate, very frequently to her whom he wished to consider herself as his affianced and betrothed bride. Some of these letters I will read to you, and you will see whether my efforts can half come up to his in describing the passion he felt, or affected to feel, for this lady. The first letter commences:—

"17, Old Cavendish-square, April 13, 1827.

"At last, my dear Henrietta, my mind is easy. So many days elapsed from the time of my arrival until I received my beloved wife's letter, that I very much feared that some of the Killaloe gentry, or post-office people, might have ventured to keep it and satisfy their curiosity. I have not the slightest doubt that they would hesitate one moment in doing so, provided they thought they were not likely to be discovered, for the bishop mentioned to me that he was confident they opened letters in the Killaloe office, espicially those that were wafered. However, my dearest Henrietta, we are, I am happy to say, safe, as, according to the date of your letter, it arrived here in due time; but I have a great mind to give you really a good scolding for keeping me so long in suspense, and I must say I think you might have taken thetrouble to have written almost twice in the time. But I will not scold, as I fear I am in your black books from what I wrote from Milford Haven. My dearest Henrietta mistook my meaning altogether. What I meant was, that you had no fears or anxiety about the danger of a sea voyage—not that you would be careless about me, knowing there was danger. I did not think you quite so heartless a person as all that. I conceived you did not think that there could be any danger, which in reality but little does exist. On that account I said it might have been unnecessary for me to have written. I am now most happy that I did, as my own adored wife's mind was made perfectly easy. Be assured, dearest Henrietta, I never would have gone that way had I known how unhappy it would have made you; for whenever I think that you are wretched I am equally so, and I promise you, as you ask it, I will not go by water. How can you suppose, Henrietta, that I should prefer being next summer in Wales to being at home, near the only being on earth in whose society I feel happy, and after this absence, too. I assure you, my love, that was it not to keep up a sort of appearance amongst the gossips of our neighbourhood, I never would leave your side, at least to seek for pleasure; my fate is cast with yours, and in your hands rests the power of making me happy or wretched through this life. I dined with Sir R. B., the father of my friend. You may recollect they were at Terenanal last summer; you may also recollect a circumstance about what passed on the mountain with young B., speaking about this sister; he renewed it again in Dublin but only as a lament that it could not take place. The young lady is a very pretty lady-like girl, but eighteen, only just coming out. She, I am sure never had an idea of the scheme her brother wished to project; neither is she a young lady that I could fall in love with, was I even free; her eldest sister is very plain but very clever, speaking French, German, Italian, like a native and is extremely musical. I did not, however, hear her perform, as her father had a slight attack of gout, which kept her in the library, and the music room was kept up stairs."

Mark, he says "was I even free." I consider this a very important passage as showing he kept no secret from her, even ones that a gentleman would not be likely to confide in any but a near and tender connection. He concludes in the same strain. I may mention that the Derry referred to in it is Derry Castle, her father's residence, which is so called throughout the correspondence.

"You know, dearest Henrietta, that I cannot expect much news from Derry; but to hear that you are well, or even to have one word written by you, is a source of more pleasure to me than you imagine. I shall now conclude by begging you will write to me as often as you feel inclined. I do not ask you to write if you are not so inclined; and, believe me, my dearest Henrie, nothing will ever give me greater happiness than to be with you; or, if not to hear from and to know that I am as dear to you as you are, and ever will be, to your most devoted and affectionate.

"S. G. PURDON."

The next letter is of the 18th of April 1827, in which he informs his "adored wife," as he delighted to call her, that he had made some purchase of music for her. The next letter which I shall read to you I deem of particular importance, for you will find reiterated in it the injunction he put upon her that she would, in his absence, exclude from her thoughts and society every one but his own family, and consider herself his wedded wife. After referring to some matters unimportant to the present case, he proceeds thus: and in the conclusion of the extract I shall read, you will observe the effort to estrange her from the world, and make her his alone, to which I have referred:—

"Present my love to Miss Edwards and tell her that she may he assured that whenever I return to this country I will must certainly, circumstances permitting, take a trip to Boulogne to see her, for I have entertained the sincerest regard for her, and, if possible, doubly so for the affection she expressed, and I know she feels, for one who owes her education, and who is dearer, and ever will be to me than life itself. I hardly know what to say about fulfilling my promise, as you call it, but what, in truth, was only a half one, and depended on circumstances. Could I be sure that you would ever be the same, and that the original would be as dear to you as you profess it is now; and if I could be sure, Henrie, that no new faces would arouse anything like a spark of repentance in your bosom for your engagement, I should not then hesitate for a moment; but I cannot devest myself of the idea, and it is but natural to think it from your situation, and which I have athousand times said before, that from the very few men in whose society you have been, it would be wrong to say that there was not a possibility of your yet seeing a person who you may prefer to me. I confess that I am of that disposition that if I did not reign solely and devotedly master of your heart; or if you were only severed from your attachment for a moment—I swear to you I would rather be dead and in hell than be a husband; but I will say no more—I will do whatever you ask.

"S. G. PURDON.

"P. S.—Write to me often, dearest, and I will also to you. I am afraid you will not be able to decipher this wretched hurried scroll."

Gentlemen of the jury, if yon consider that; have read too many of those letters, or dwelt too long upon then, you will find I had reason, for it is necessary to show you that, throughout, till he become the master of a large fortune, he expressed the same affection for nnclient as he had expressed in the beginning. In the next letter he declares that he waits with anxiety for the time when he can call her his own; and yet, when that time arrived, when he was master of his own actions, and in a condition to keep his voluntary engagement, what did he do? In four months after he became the husband of another.—(Here Counsel read a letter, dated April 28, 1827)—I should trouble you with very few more of those letters but I cannot avoid reading you part of one of the 5th of May, 1827:—

"Do not let one iota of fear of my regret and repentance mar our meeting; no, my adored Henrie, so far from there being anything in my mind that could approximate to any thing like regret for what has passed between us, though I acknowledge there may be some particle of change in my feelings towards you, it is not that of regret, but from the honest conviction I ever had that you, dearest girl, were the only being in this world who could make me happy, to the sincerest pride and exultation that I have not been disappointed in that conviction. Absence and society have proved to me that my affection for you, beloved Henrie, is even stronger than I believed it myself to be, and I feel that if you were the most miserable object in existence, and living in a desert, there is nothing, or a being on this earth, that could for a second make me wish to leave your side. No, dearest, dearest Henrie, nothing but yourself can change me, so let nothing chill the prospect of our being as happy as the most devoted affection can make us."

There is in the next letter, which is one of the last with which I shall trouble you, evidence of kindness, amiability, and greatness of mind, on the part of the lady, which, I tell Mr. Purdon, if he had the heart of a man, would have bound him to her for ever. It appears from it that he had been impressing upon her the necessity, in the circumstances in which they were placed, that a private union should take place; but she, with a sense of honour, and a spirit and feeling proper to a well-brought-up and honourable female, refused to sanction a clandestine connection. The last letter of this period is one to which no particular date is attached. It would appear to refer to a private marriage, and we can gather from it that she, with that want of selfishness which has characterised her throughout, still opposes the suggestion, and prefers depending upon his word, that he would make her his when he could, to endangering his fortune, by letting him do any thing that his father did not positively approve. He then pretended anxiety about his uncle and his prospects—that uncle, whose daughter he had forced to seek in that court the justice which he refused—that uncle, too, who was now gone to his grave, with the knowledge of his unkindness to his child pressing upon his heart. Again, gentlemen, you will find in the last letter which I shall read to you, that he urges a clandestine marriage, and begs her to consider the matter, and make up her mind to it. This letter is dated May 19th, 1827, the following is an extract:—

"My own Henrie, we will be married. No power on earth shall part us or prevent it. It may be delayed, but sooner or later we shall be one in the eyes of the world as we are at this moment in the eyes of God; and I need not say how I burn for that moment, though to me it must be the commencement of constant happiness or the most object wretchedness, for I hold there can be no medium in the marriage life. Dearest love, I have often asked you—partly in joke, partly in earnest—to consent to a private union. Will you, my beloved girl, promise me it shall be so as soon as an opportunity offers? * * Accede to my request; do, dearest, adored wife. Consult nobody but your own heart and feelings, and I do not fear success. We must, Henrie, be one ere very long. Tell me but that yourself. Feel it and wish it, and it will be a happiness to me. Write as soon as you can, as I shall leave this the moment I can; I suspect about the 30th or the 1st of June."

From the year 1828, when the defendant arrived at home from London, till the death of his father, in February, 1836, there was between him and Miss Head's family an uninterrupted scene of affectionate intercourse; he engaged the confidence and affection of the lovely woman he deceived, and she remained, for his sake, a wife unwedded, and a maid betrothed. From the time he came home, no letters passed between them, because it was unnecessary, seeing each other, as they did, every day, except a few occasional notes which he sent by her brother, when business prevented him from seeing her for a day. One or them ran thus

"I should have gone over to my dearest wife to say that I am obliged to wait for some prisoners from Tomgraney. I wish I could hang them out of spite. I have had not a glimpse of you at the window since last we met, though I have squinted for hours through the glass; but I suppose the fireside this weather is more agreeable than a peep at your husband out of a cold window. Mind your promise not to eat any of the oranges I send over, for if you break it remember you will suffer more than you bargain for. I wish my old governor was gone that I might be over with you, for, my dearest Henrie, I am miserable as possible without you. He talks of going on Friday, but I suppose that will be Saturday, or, perhaps, Monday. Tell me how Mag is getting on, and how Emily's fingers are, not forgetting your own little self. Adieu, dearest wife, and am now and ever your own fondly devoted husband," etc.

Major Purdon died in February, 1836. The defendant did not, it is plain, anticipate that he would die so soon, or he would have sought some cause for quarrel to countenance his intended desertion, and to save his reputation. I mean his reputation as a man of feeling—I mean his reputation as an honest man—I mean his reputation as a man of honour, who should rather perish than do any thing mean or dishonourable. Mr. Purdon, at his father's death, found himself master of five thousand pounds a-year. In the mean time, he became acquainted with the present Bishop of Derry, who was then Dean Ponsonby, and afterwards became Bishop of Killaloe; and, it is beyond doubt, that before this period he had formed some design of connecting himself with one of the daughters of that Prelate. In August, 1836, he married Louisa Ponsonby, of his attachment to whom not a member of the bereaved, deserted and almost disgraced family had ever heard. Major Purdon died in February. That month passed, and in March he went to Dublin, for the purpose of making arrangements for his marriage with Miss Ponsonby, at the very time he was winding his chains more closely round the heart of this confiding woman. He returned to the country at the end of March, but paid no visit to his uncle's house; and this circumstance, I need not say, caused the deepest anxiety. There was no one in the country, from the highest to the lowest, that did not know the outlines of the circumstances he had stated; for every thing relating to such a distinguished family was a matter of conversation and comment, and his desertion was the more marked and the more galling. On the 6th of April, 1836, a letter was received from Mr. Purdon, trying to account for his unmanly conduct. (The letter was read, and he offered in it as the reason for his breaking off the correspondence, that his father left it a dying injunction on him.) He wants you, continued the learned counsel, to believe this pretext—he wants you to believe what I tell him I don't believe, except I believe it to be a shameless subterfuge—I believe it to be as cold-hearted a pretence as ever was imagined by a heartless betrayer. The learned counsel, after stating that Miss Head had written to the defendant, and received an answer from him, which he characterised as cold-hearted and unfeeling, and after remarking upon the conduct of the opposite party in marrying for sordid or political interest, and in pleading the statute of limitation, concluded by an eloquent appeal for his client. When he concluded, the bar applauded him by clapping vehemently.

The first witness called was Mr. Head, only brother to the plaintiff. Witness knew of a correspondence between Mr. Purdon and his sister; Mr. Purdon told him he intended to be married to her, he frequently staid at Derry Castle for two or three days, or longer; he made her presents of jewellery, books, and dresses (some of the presents were produced); the correspondence between them continued up to the time of Major Purdon's death, in February, 1836.—Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett, counsel for defendant: He had frequently carried notes from Mr. Purdon to his sister, but whether it was five, or twenty, or thirty times, he could not say, but he did not think he had done so as frequently as thirty times; he visited at Major Purdon's, and so did his sister; his mother had not been there for the last eleven years, though it was but a mile from one house to the other; he did not know whether Major Purdon knew of the connection between his son and witness's sister, but he (witness) had never told him of it.

Miss Edwards, governess in Mr. Head's family, and other witnesses, were examined, who proved the case as stated in the opening speech of the counsel. A work-box and a portrait of the defendant, presented by him to Miss Head, were also produced.

Mr. Bennett, for the defence, trusted the jury would recal their minds to cool investigation, and that they would not allow their minds to be carried away by exaggerated statements. It was greatly incumbent on them to take care that they did not take from his client, from the family which was now growing about him (for he was free to admit that he had married the daughter of a respected prelate) any money which they did not believe in their consciences the plaintiff was entitled to; and on the part of the defendant he implored of them to take care, not that he doubted their integrity, but that he doubted human nature—doubted himself in fact the able and eloquent speech they had heard from his learned friend (Mr. Litton) should not lead them beyond the bounds of justice. They were told that his client's rent roll amounted to £5,00… a-year. This was for the purpose of getting heavy da… mages. The fact was it amounted only to £2,700, on whic… were incumbrances to the amount of £1,100 a-year. H… fully admitted that during the long period of the connection nothing had occurred to fix a single spot on the fair fame of the young lady. If this case was one of deliberate seduction on the one part, it would assume a very aggravated character; but the jury would be satisfied that it was nothing more than a most unfortunate attachment, which had subsisted for a long period of time. Nobody could deny that his client did write letters breathing the warmest affection, and that there was an undoubted promise of marriage. He would not attempt to disguise matters; but not one of them did deserve the character given of them by Mr. Litton. They were the unstudied letters of a young man at that time attached by the warmest affection, and they were written in the closest confidence. He did not think they would ever have been brought to light. Other persons might differ from him (Mr. B.), but he would say that the exposure of such correspondence was quite inconsistent with his notions of delicacy. The question the jury had to try was, to what damages the plaintiff was entitled for the breach of this admitted contract.—They should take into their consideration the circumstances of the case—circumstances of aggravation on the one hand, and of mitigation on the other, and then, no doubt, they would give a fair verdict. Mr. Litton would have them believe his client was actuated by a sordid motive, but he got no fortune with his wife; and hinted that he had married the Bishop of Derry's daughter, because he was a near connection of Lord Grey's, and that the match was therefore a good political speculation. It might not be so good as Mr. Litton thought, for politicians reported that the Whigs would be out soon. (A laugh.) There was one circumstance which he would urge to them in mitigation. He would ask any one of them if there were a clandestine courtship going on between one of his sons and a dau… …tion, would he not expect that that relation… that he would be consulted… came from Mr. Head's fam… without any information, a… for the two families living… intermingling in social and… of the Heads visited but on… examined, and not one of t… who was half mad with love… that the father of the defend… this match. Mr. Litton sai… dying father had exacted a p… it to be a fabrication. This… make against any gentleman… prove this; but he knew pe… ness that could prove it was… pledged himself to obey this… pledge. (Laughter.) He (… there was any thing ridiculou… the dying injunction of a pare… Mr. Litton against his client… of his legal friends, he had pl… tion. God help poor clients if… what their counsel did. The… produced was Mr. Head, the… and Miss Edwards, the Gov… not know much of the case, an… every day communication wit… duced. This would not escap… Now, it had been hinted that… position to treat the case with… laugh in which he had ind… Freeman. The truth was, th… looking at him, and he said… exceedingly ugly man" (laugh… learned friend, Mr. Litton, …

Mr. Holmes: I was not …

He (Mr. B.) would tell… for the plaintiff had painted… lours as, he was sure, would… she heard it. It reminded hi… ed Lord Erskine, who, being… an action for assult, stated … client burst into tears. "Wh… fool," said Erskine to him. "… "I did not think I had been hal… your speech" (laughter.) The… fore, should not affect the jury. … by the evidence, and only by t… so, he was confident of the resul…

Chief Justice Doherty havi… retired, and after a few minut… with a verdict for the plaintiff—…

THE MACAULAY CODE O…

MR. THOMAS BABINGTON M… years in India; and, besides a … handsome outfit, has already poc… lic money. If he should contin… all, which is probable, he will… 50,000l., bating the moderate … Then he may present himself as … for a seat in Parliament—on pu… as before, at the Ballot, sneer at… tax, and profess his earnest desi… abuses." No subaltern, surely, … for by his party as Mr. Macau… ceived at the rate of 10,000l. a … five speeches which he made in t… of Commons. All this is on … Indian life is to be passed in the… soul in the Hindoo Paradise, neit… good or evil; or like that of the g… for a thousaud years on a lotus … is not the case; Mr. Macaula… chief on a considerable scal… our present article.

Mr. Macaulay is the sole aut… ropeans residing in India, whi… by all the educated and libera… nounce as "the Black Act." … Macaulay's appointment was to f… suited for all classes of British su… him to effect this, besides his legisla… at the head of a Law Commissi… contingencies and establishments… 10,000l., costs 15,000l. a year, … of every one of the three member… but with the support of a *pro tempor*… who had not seen English politic… years, Mr. Macaulay contrived to … passed into law.

Before describing this act, the reade… Indian laws in the British dominions… bunals and men they are administe… laws of Mahomed and of Brahma, m… but not in their fundamental princip… the Governor in Council,—that is, … appointed by, and removable at the … in London and legislating for the … doors. Each tribunal has, for the m… judge; those of the higher jurisdictio… and those of the lower Mahomedans… of the European Judges are at the s… sioners of Revenue; most of them… Police; and whether European or na… ble at the will of the Executive. … are, professionally speaking, uned… thing of any law, Mahomedan, …

...y chance to pick up; but they are En-
...tlemen, of average common education, honour,
...egrity. With the material exceptions of educa-
...onour, and integrity, the natives are on a par with
...uropeans. They know nothing of native law but
...hey casually pick up, from the impurest sources,
...urlieus of courts long notorious. The proceedings
...the courts are in the Persian language; which is
...at of the law-books, of the judges, or of any one
...f the suitors. It is known imperfectly to the
...n, and still more so to the European judges; and
...he suitors, it is as great a rarity as Greek or He-
...to the suitors in the Courts of Westminter. There
...bout one hundred native judges in Bengal, of whom
...nly not half-a-dozen understand English. The few
...lo speak it speak a colloquial jargon, calculated, at
...as a qualification for the bench of justice, to excite
...g but derision, It is totally impossible to convey
...European reader, by any familiar example, a notion
...ch laws, judges, and tribunals. Let him suppose
..."Great Unpaid" appointed to administer foreign
...in a province conquered from France or Spain; the
...proceedings being carried on in Latin, with an
...onal quotation from Greek and Hebrew, to repre-
...he parallel cases of the Persian, Arabic, and Sans-
...nguages; and still he will have but a faint notion
...incompetency of the European judges of our
...tribunals. Let him fancy the offscourings of
...inster Hall, and of every subordinate Court in
...e Kingdoms,—that is, pettifogging and litigious
..., mechanical clerks, and judges' head-servants
...d judges of tribunals, with power to decide civil
...to the value of 500*l.* without appeal,—the pro-
...being in French, and the laws in Latin and
...; and still he will not have a competent notion
...tive judges: for even from such parties there
...ow and then, be found a little integrity, a little
..., a little legal knowledge, but above all, a public
...the rogues; whereas, with our Indian native
...there is corruption nearly universal, vacillation
...orance, and in India no public at all, in the sense
...perintending public. In these courts there is
...pure but the European judges, and they are
...s and ignorant. Litigation, chicanery, and vena-
...e carried to an extent that would not be believed
...country. Justice is not only bought and sold, but
...elayed. Even the Persian maxim, that "short
...e is better than tedious justice," is not acted upon;
...some of the courts, causes are from two seven years
...ars. We appeal to every man of experience that
...particle of impartiality in his composition, whether
...ture we have drawn of the state of Indian law in
...ovinces is not within the bounds of truth.
...judges and the tribunals now described extend near-
...r all British India,—that is, over about ninety mil-
...of people; and the exceptions are only the three
...of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, containing
...750,000 inhabitants. In these there are courts in
...ch English laws, with some exceptions in favour of
...ve institutions, are administered by English profes-
...l and independent judges appointed by the Crown.
...re the passing of the "Black Act," Europeans re-
...g in the provinces were amenable in civil cases only
...e Provincial Tribunals were Europeans presided;
..., even from these there lay an appeal to the King's
...urts; the effect of which was, of course, to keep the
...erior courts within the bounds of reason, justice, and
...This state of things had continued pretty nearly
...the first resort of Europeans to India, for residence
...country, and was sanctioned by royal charters and
...Parliament for the long period of 110 years. It was
...ns to that principle of our common law which says
...of England is ...right," of a British
...h him whether
...nquered country,
...eated decisions of
...s as those of Mans-
...Mr. Thomas Ma-
..." and having nei-
...rts of Westminister,
...kstone before his eyes,
...ken away the appeal
...to tribunals in which
...the proceedings are in
...no English barrister is
...gues in Persian, and
...uage—unless, in short,
...ange to every man that
...ewing the patch of law
...venness of justice with

...uropeans residing with-
...have been describing,
...egan to ask themselves
...orth to live, seeing that
...r which they and their
...e under the Mahome-
...d been subjects of the
...but the local govern-
...nformation condescend-
...the existing local laws
..., except that decisions
..." equity and good con-
...condition, however that
...considered as justfying
...oreign law." This would
...ngth of the Chancellor's
...t at all in the case. In
...ules and precedents; in
...there existed parties who
..."good conscience" of an
...e native judges are ill-
...een facts and terms.
...e have any conscience
...a Mahomedan or Hin-
...to marriage, divorce,
...to personal property, the
...he rights and duties of
...y questions of cases
...the rights of the British
...y Englishmen unaquainted
...ns and Hindoos ignorant
... and all this is trusted to
...parties. The yearly value
... to "equity and good con-
...ry decision of uneducated
...a than five millions sterling;
...erable family in the Three
... or indirectly interested in

...n of this proceeding is the
...39, that Englishmen residing
... first time permitted to hold
...sive law or privilege and dis-
...nds plausibly; and, for those
...and disregard fact and exa-
...ugh. That the whole body of
...nent should have equal privi-
... placed, in short, on perfect
...deniable principle: but there
... out, a right and a wrong
...ne that has been adopted on
...cult to find illustrations. The
...ble, do not at present possess
... of Great Britain; but every
...ls that the inhabitants of the
...e put in every respect on an
... a strange proposition, how-
...m a Whig Government, that
...ing this about would be, to deprive the English and Scots of their immunities, and reduce them to the level of the Irish. Yet this, and something worse, is what is done to the English in India. The Indian subjects of Britain live in mud cabins; and their diet is a scanty allowance of rice, seasoned with a few grains of high-taxed salt, and a little dried fish, or rancid butter, when they can get them. It would be very desirable, and ought to be a very laudable object of ambition with the British Government, (something like it was the ambition of Henri Quatre, a good pattern even for the East India Company,) to put the Indians on an equality with their fellow-subjects the English, who live after a very different fashion; but it would be a strange way of effecting this, to compel the English to live in mud cabins and to diet on a short allowance of rice, seasoned with dear salt! In the laws as administered to the Indians, no essential change is made by the "Black Act;" they gain nothing by the degradation of their fellow countrymen the English,—unless, indeed, it be a gain to have companions in misfortune. The laws administered to them—indifferent enough, no doubt—are as good as they ever were, and even somewhat better than those which they had under their native rulers. Their Mahomedan and Hindoo judges know at least their language and their customs; and, if they know any law at all, it is theirs. The English judges in every court have the assistance of a Mahomedan and Hindoo assessor to point out to them the Mahomedan and Hindoo law. With English suitors there is no assistance of the sort. The Indian judge is wholly in the dark, and the English judge has nothing in his favour but his language and honour. This is not justice and equality, but disfranchisement and proscription.

The plain and straightforward course for Mr. Macaulay was to have hastened the preparation of his code of laws, on which probably 40,000l. a year are at present expending; then to have constituted his tribunals; and then to have secured a competent supply of legally-educated and honest judges for them. Instead of this, he has rushed prematurely into partial and ill-concocted legislation, spreading disorder and confusion over the whole field of Indian law, making what was tolerable intolerable, and destroying what was only imperfect. The British Legislature passes a law which makes it legal for British subjects to hold lands and colonize in India; and Mr. Macaulay deliberately falls to work, and frames a law under which no man in his senses would buy land or settle. This is subaltern Whiggery run mad. There was, it seems, but too much truth in Mr. O'Connell's prediction, that although the young Whig might turn out a considerable rhetorician, he would never become a great statesman.

We do hope there is wisdom and discretion enough in the Executive and controlling authorities in this country to induce them to attend to the memorials of their countrymen in India for the repeal of the mischievous enactment; and if not in them in the Parliament, which is petitioned on the subject, not only by every independent European in India, but by almost every liberal native.—*Spectator June*, 10.

EXTRACT FROM EGYPT IN 1837 BY T. WAGHORN.

The co-operation of Egypt, situated, as she is, halfway between us and India, is only wanting to fix our eastern empire firmer than it ever can be by any other means. Our troops from Malta, Corfu, and Gibralter, with those of our Egyptian ally, might, by the Steam Vessels in the Red Sea, be towed to India in twenty-five days; we have, therefore, only to make our compact with Egypt, and secure as it were 50 or 60,000 men as an army of reserve for India; the Egyptian troops being always ready to aid us in India and thus that bugbear, *Russian invasion of our eastern territory will exist no longer*. I know of no sounder policy than this. Our governments have assisted and upheld the interests of Turkey till she is fallen so low that it is impossible to re-establish her in power as a nation; let us, therefore, study our true welfare, and take the lead in permitting Egypt to establish herself as an independent state.

I have stated my thorough conviction, that Egypt requires only the fostering protection of the court of London to complete her own freedom from Turkey,—a work already half achieved, in despite of the unjust policy I have before alluded to, and, I trust, have proved to have been grinding Egypt to the dust. I will now venture to assert, that, at no period of the present generation, did the English name and character stand so high in Egypt as it does now; while, on the contrary, at no period has there ever been so little English interest in Egypt, when compared with the interests of other nations in that country. To what is this owing? I attribute it to our by-gone governments, who have never thought it worth while to maintain English interests there; while, on the other hand, the French have been secretly, and by degrees, stealing on to the second offices of trust in Egypt; and what, as a matter of course, will be the probable result or consequence of all this? and why comes it that *we* treat Egypt with contempt, and France courts her favour? Depend on it that if ever another French force gets into Egypt, no matter under what special plea, contract, or promise, they will leave it again about the same time that they will quit Algiers, where they were permitted to go by England with an armament, for what they called the vindication of the honour of France. Did not the French government specially promise the Duke of Wellington, the prime minister of the day, that they had no wish to colonize the place? Yet how well their promise was kept, we may perceive by a reference to the speech of the King of the French, three years ago, to the Deputies, in which Algiers is referred to as a colony of France. I repeat, that the French are intent upon colonizing Egypt, if they can, in the same manner as they did Algiers.

How fatally true is it that England is never roused to the sense of a dilemma till too late! and then she goes to war by chance, meddling where she ought not in the matters of other countries, which these days of intelligence tell us she has no more right to do than those countries have to meddle with us. What have we been doing in Spain? What have we been doing in Portugal? and lastly, what have we been doing in Egypt? The answer is plain; we are teaching each of these to despise us for our meddling; in fact, we are going directly in the teeth of our own interest: and time will shew it if we do not awake right early, and alter our present policy.

I maintain that every thing in Egypt is growing French I find this from the following facts, all falling under my own observation in Egypt:—

1. With respect to the Egyptian army, Sulieman Pacha, a Frenchman, is second in command of it.

2. With respect to the Egyptian navy, Besson Bey, a Frenchman also, is its second in command.

3. With respect to its medical department, Clot Bey, a Frenchman, is Physician General in chief, with nearly a hundred medical French practioners under him, in Egypt, Syria, and Arabia.

Lastly. With respect to the engineering department, that is under Monsieur Linant, a Frenchman also.

The whole of these are worthy of the master they so earnestly serve; and by that master their services are appreciated. I merely make these statements to shew that England, who always takes the lead in every other country, takes none in Egyt. How is this? Why, it is wholly and solely attributable to, the fact that Englishmen, who have gone to Egypt, have found no fostering protection from *their* consulate; for whenever any of them have applied to that department, they are told they cannot be recommended by or through that representation of the English nation; while, on the contrary, the French consul general assumes the lead in receiving his countrymen, and, moreover, takes the most heartfelt pleasure in seeing them in useful occupations thoughout Egypt. The question will, doubtless, be put—*are* they useful?—*Yes*. What do these French do?—They teach the Arab and the Syrian the arts of war and peace; and although I deprecate war in any country, I hold that it is as much the duty of Mahomed Ali to teach that as it is his duty to teach any other art; because he knows, from experience, that the greatest enemies of Egypt have been found in the hundreds and thousands of profligate mercenaries who have come to *protect* that country: moreover, in the knowledge of the art of war, they have the better security in peace; being always prepared to resist oppression, and thus enabled, as every nation of the earth ought to be, to fight its own battles, and preserve its own national tranquillity.

How much more commanding even is the position of Egypt, than that of Portugal or Spain, neither of which can protect themselves, and yet *they are classed* as nations, while Egypt, who can, *is not!*

Let, then, the British parliament, which has heretofore interested itself for the poor black slave of Africa, now turn its eyes to the more than slaves of Egypt. That they are slaves, and have been so, to the Turks till the Turks have left them nothing, is too true. The miserable and fallen state of the Egyptian people excites the sympathy of all Englishmen who visit the ir country.

The press of England, which now is the greatest engine of the earth, (the steam engine is as nothing to it,) has advocated heretofore the mistaken policy of our bygone governments, for the last thirty years, towards Egypt.

The press praises, continually praises Turkey, and vilifies and stigmatizes Mahomed Ali, sometimes as a tyrant, and sometimes as the veriest wretch on earth. How comes this?—Because the *press* maintains that Turkey *must* be upheld at *any price*, though *Egypt* be the *sacrifice*.

I doubt not that, by some, my opinions may be called enthusiastic; and, as such, subject me to attack, however they led me to Egypt eight years ago. I felt convinced that that country ought to be the road to India; and I maintained by principle in three quarters of the globe. I have travelled, since then, some hundreds of thousands of miles to disseminate my opinion, and I will never content myself till I *find it* the high road to India. I am as firmly convinced that Egypt is regenerating herself, and will resume her former station amongst the nations of the earth, and become as fruitful as she was in the time of the Pharoahs; and that, too, in ten years after English interests are fairly introduced.

I think Turkey is fast verging to its downfall, and that Egypt, in twenty years more, will asume her place. Why should Egypt be made by England to render her monies to Turkey, and thus pay for the thraldom that impoverishes her?

This pamphlet asks justice for Egypt at the hands of the British parliament, which has it in its power to command for ever, Egypt as our ally in war, and our friend in peace.

I would also draw the attention of the religious world to the blessings likely to result from a system of social intercourse with Europe, which, in after years, will, in all probability, be the means of spreading the benefits of Christianity to the distant nations of the earth. For my own part, I have come to the conviction that the steam engine will work mighty changes. I fancy that I can see the fanatic population of Egypt and India coming, by small numbers, to continental Europe, aud to happy England. I fancy I can see them return, delighted and partially changed; they send others to see also; and thus will go on the work of civilization.

Believing, as I do, that the powers of the steam engine, will, under Providence, be one of the means of bringing the unlettered and darkened millions of the East to Christianity, I hail with delight the forthcoming plan of steam intercourse with India, at the joint expense of H. M Government, and the E. I. Company.

The benefits of the application of steam navigation to India is incalculable. It has already done more for England than any other art or science except letters.

With these facts before us, it is impossible not to feel regret that every thing that is not Egyptian in Egypt, is French. I would have it English. They love us more than they do the French, therefore, why cannot we have it so? The Pacha honours and respects England more than all the world beside. Let us be "up and be doing" then, and open the doors of British industry, talent, and perseverance, in Egypt; the first step toward which is the repeal of the obnoxious order given by th late Mr. Canning, to the Consulate of Egypt, by which Englishmen are discouraged from settling in that country. While this order has been operating to our prejudice, the French have been cultivating and improving their connections. My conviction that Egypt would, in twenty years hence, be more fertile than in the time of the Pharoahs, is founded on the known powers of the steam engine: for wherever, and as often as the waters of the Nile can be passed over the soil, there is luxuriant produce, and this might be repeated, in some places near its bank to four and five crops a year, instead of two and three, as at present.

At any rate, it is quite clear, that if Mahomed Ali, and his heirs are not to be permitted to make Egypt an independent kingdom, it should become an English colony, and 'not a French one; which last it now bids fair to be, and which I am sure the French are secretly wishing it to be. All that we have to do to prevent it, is to cultivate a firm alliance with Egypt, opening the doors, as much as we can, for English interests in that country.

Having been bred to the sea from my youth, I cannot enforce my argument by the flowers of rhetoric; but I know that I have stated nothing but the truth, and on that I rest my appeal. I pray England's Legislators to attend to the important point of permitting Egypt to raise herself, through her own means, to good government and liberty; and thus to attain a greatness as a nation, and establish, as it were, a new kingdom, and one that would gladly be our ally and friend for ever, if we will only permit it to be so.

THOS. WAGHORN.

London, Cornhill, May 15th, 1837.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We learn from the *Grahma's Town Journal*, of March 9, that a terrific storm had occurred at Beaufort; that by the fall of a water spout a stream of five feet deep was made to play on several houses; that some were swept away, and that many lives were lost. The following extract is of great interest; the Caffre chief, Masselikatse, having permitted Mr. Richardson and Captain Harris, of the East Indian service, to pass through his territories by the river Vaal, hitherto closed on strangers. The chief, at the same time, warned his visitors not to return by that route, "lest mischief might befall them by the way:"—"From a point in the Cashan mountains, which is seven days' journey with a waggon from Kapai t, Captain H. and Mr. R. struck off to the sothward, on their return to the colony, by an unexplored route, and following the course of the Chonopas, a small but beautiful stream, the exact source of which they did not ascertain, reached the Vaal River after four days travelling and crossed with difficulty. Three days more in a south-westerly direction, brought them again upon a sudden bend, where it is joined by a very large river, supposed to be the Donkin of Arrowsmith; up the right bank of which they travelled a day and a half before finding a ford. They then resumed a south-westerly course, and at the end of the third day were on the banks of another very considerable river running to the westward—name unknown. They afterwards crossed the Vaal Modder, the Black Modder, the Calf, and the Riet Rivers, and arrived within a few miles of Phillipolis, the twentieth '*schoft*,' after leaving the Cashan mountains—their general course after crossing the Vaal River having been south-west, through a fine, level, and open country, becoming somewhat hilly towards the colony. With the exception of a few bushmen, they saw no person, white or coloured, until within two days of Phillipolis, were they first fell in with a party of trek boers. Captain Harris appears to have had no oppoatunity of determining the latitude by observation, but is of opinion, from a comparison of an accurate register of the distance travelled with the geographical position of places determined by Dr. Smith, that the source of the Vaal River (a little below which Captain H. and Mr. R. crossed it) is at least a degree and a half farther to the north than Arrowsmith gives it. Amongst a large collection, these gentlemen have brought down a very perfect specimen of a large and beautiful species of the antelope tribe, belonging to the subgenus *aigocerus*, and hitherto undiscovered. It is jet black, with scimitar shaped recurved horns, upwards of three feet in length, and was shot near the tropic of capricorn."—*Atlas.*—*June.*

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. SCHMELEN *Missionary at Komagas, 12th April* 1837.

"I had a letter from Capt. Alexander a few days ago, of date the 25th of February, from *Miemo Kouap*, in Great Namaqualand. He was then on his way to Walich Bay, but still at a great distance from it. He states that he was in good health; that he has 15 Namaquas with him, besides his own men; and that he intended to try to get more men from a Tribe called the Coojies. I expect that he is by this time not far from Walich Bay. I know something of the distance he had to travel, as I was on that route myself some years ago; and I had once a charge at that harbour. Captain Alexander has had several service trials to undergo; but by his gentle behaviour and boldness, he has overcome them;—he will have more to encounter, however, before he reaches his destination."

The following circumstance speaks favorably for the New System.

A warrant from the Magistrate of Uitenhage for the apprehension of a Caffer accused of the crime of murder committed some months ago within the Colony, having been forwarded to Mr. Bowker, Resident Agent in Cafferland, he lost no time in communicating it to the Chiefs Pato and Bobus, and succeeded in apprehending the alleged offender, who was delivered over to the Officers in command at the next post, and immediately sent to Graham's Town, under military escort.

Here we have a Caffer charged with having murdered another Caffer within the Colony, on the mere warrant of a Colonial Magistrate, sent out by the Chiefs immediately, according to treaty.

These things will not stop the mouths or pens of the Lieut.-Governor's enemies, but they will serve to satisfy the rational part of the community, that the New System is not *wholly inefficient!*

To this we may add, that the Chief Pato having expressed a wish to send a small herd of his cattle with herdsmen, to the Place of the elder Mr. Bowker, father of the Resident Agent, who felt willing to accommodate him, if not contrary to law, the Lieut.-Governor has readily given the necessary permission, observing, that so far from having any objection, he wished for nothing more earnestly than to see mutual confidence inspired, only the herdsmen were to have regular passes, and be warned against harboring other Caffers.

This is a good pendant to the case which occurred some time ago, of a colonial farmer wishing to send some of his cattle to be grazed in Cafferland, under the charge of a native.

HARROWGATE SPRING, NEAR STELLENBOSCH.

We have been favored with the following Letters respecting the properties of the Mineral Spring near Stellenbosch, noticed in No. 1,036 of this Paper:—

[TRANSLATION.]

Stellenbosch, May 22, 1837.

SIR—At your request I have examined the Spring Water of Mr. P. Van Der Byl, by evaporation, and find it to consist of sulphureted hydrogen, combined with a small quantity of saltish substance, tasting much like sulphet of soda: but the quantity you sent me was too small to make any experiments, I therefore intend to go again to the Spring and make further trials, of which I will give an ample report.

I am, &c.

J. B. COURLOIS,

Apothecary, Stellenbosch.

P.S. Mr. VAN DER BYL having disappointed me by not sending, in any quantity, his Spring Water, I have been prevented from making further experiments.

To Dr. O'FLINN.

Cape Town, May 25th, 1837.

D. O'FLINN, ESQ. M. D.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have submitted the water from the Mineral Spring, which you forwarded to me, to a qualitatial analysis, which gave me the following results:—

There was an almost entire absence of remarkable gaseous contents. It has in solution a saline substance, of which 20 oz. of the water yielded 10½ gr.; this substance proved to be chiefly chloride of sodium, with a trace of chloride of calcium.

I am sorry to say, that a press of business prevents me now from visiting the Spring myself, and having the assuraunce of men eminently qualified to prove the fact, that sulphureted hydrogen is one of the contents of the Spring son the spot. I am induced, to conclude that the entire absence of this remarkable gas is to be attributed to the conveyanof the water in bottles; moreover, as sulphureted hydrogen is invariably very easily disengaged, even from the most saturated Springs.

Believe me, dear Sir, your's faithfully,

F. H. KUNHARDT.

FRANCE.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

THE BRIDAL GIFTS—The *corbeille de marriage* was exhibited on Saturday at the magazine of M. Aucoc, Rue de la Paix, where the taste and richness displayed upon it excited unusual admiration. It is of an octagon form. The panels are of tortoiseshell, relieved by arabesque ornaments of silver and turquoise-stones with mother of pearl set in gilt bronze, producing a most beautiful and variegated effect. It is lined with white velvet, enriched with gold lace, cords, and tassels. The framework is of gilt bronze, from the masterly hand of M. Deniere, of Rue Vivienne, of whom it is truly worthy. The eight external angles are supported by as many female winged figures, designed and executed with equal perfection. Two children, embedded in garlands of flowers and foliage, compose the ornaments of each end, and on the top two cupids in bronze sustaining a coronal of flowers, serving for the ring or handle by which the box is to be opened have a beautiful effect. In the centre of each of the two largest panels is an escutcheon with the cyphers inter-

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wined of the prince and his royal bride, and the stand, of boldly chased lions' laws, completes this splendid piece of workmanship.

The *trousseau* of the Princess Helen has been enriched by several presents from the Queen and Madame Adelaide. Among those from her Majesty is a Cachemire shawl of matchless beauty, and Madame Adelaide has added a set of diamonds worth 100,000 francs. Among the innumerable articles destined for the toilet of her royal highness, there are no fewer than 180 varieties of gloves, some richly adorned with blonde and lace, and tissues of gold and silver, to match the dresses with which they are to be worn. Some have delicate bracelets of flowers, over which are to be clasped the more splendid *parure* enriched with diamonds. Added to these are numerous boxes of mittens of antique black and white lace; others display every variety of flower and ornament into which gold tissue and tulle can be united. The pocket handkerchiefs are embroidered, and have Valenciennes lace four inches deep.

Among the attractions of this description, that which excites the greatest attention is a very splendid present, a robe of Emir green with palms of gold, from the Queen of England. The bridegroom's marriage present is an exquisite *parure en brillans*. The happy father-in-law's gift is a pearl wreath. Six sets of jewellery, including superb rings, a dressing-table, with toilette and glass, covered with lace, and ewer and basin of silver, are among the presents.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

A terrible calamity, occasioned by an explosion of gas, occurred on Saturday last, at the Blaina Iron-works of Messrs. Russell and Brown, in Monmouthshire. About ten o'clock in the forenoon, there was a loud noise, and then a cloud of smoke was seen issuing from one of the pits—

"These two signals attracted the notice of the men who were at work on the coke-yard adjoining the pit, and also of the persons on the opposite side of the valley. It was immediately discovered that an explosion of gas, commonly called fire-damp, had taken place in the underground workings; and the first impression on the minds of those present was, that all the workmen in the headings and stalls were either burnt to death or suffocated. One man, named Daniel Davis, descended the pit; the overlooker of the colliery, Richard Buttery, hastened to the spot, and instantly followed Daniel Davis, and by their united exertions soon brought up to the surface of the pit three men in a complete state of exhaustion. No one could be prevailed upon to descend the pit, excepting Buttery and Davis; who, notwithstanding their exhaustion, occasioned by the noxious vapour, again returned, and continued their exertions in sending up the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers. By this time a great number of workmen had collected from all parts of the works; and from the noble example set them by the above-named individuals, several others followed with the greatest alacrity to render their assistance in getting the men up, which they did very rapidly. They had to contend with great difficulties; so dense was the smoke and the sulphurous vapour, that they could scarcely breathe, or derive any light from the candles, being obliged to grope in the dark for the bodies that were lying dead, or in a state of insensibility, in the headings and stalls. By twelve o'clock, thirty-five individuals were brought to the surface, eleven of whom were dead, and the others in a state of exhaustion and stupefaction. About half-past two o'clock two more were brought up, one of them dead, and the other quite senseless; however, the latter was so far recovered as to be able to give a clear account of the catastrophe before the Coroner."

It appears from the evidence of this man, and others, that in spite of the positive and repeated injunctions of their masters never to go into the pits without Davy's safety-lamp, some men did go with a lighted candle into a passage known not to be safe; and hence the explosion and its terrible consequences. Most of the men who were killed were unmarried. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict unanimously of "accidental death;" adding that "no blame whatever is attributable to the masters or their agents; nor is there any fault to be found with the construction of the works or with the mode of working them."

A circumstance illustrative of the brotherly affection of two of the sufferers, is given in the account of this said affair—

"On Sunday evening, another death was added to the list, making a total of thirteen. The unfortunate man was John, the brother of Walter Williams, one of the first brought up. Upon his (Walter's) recovery from the effects of the vapour, his first inquiry was for his brother John's safety; understanding he was still in the pit, he instantly descended in search of him; John, equally anxious for the preservation of his brother, was going in the pit for Walter. Thus these two men were in a state of mind bordering on distraction, seeking each other in this living grave. John was ultimately brought up alive; but, in consequence of the great quantity of foul air inhaled by him during his search for Walter, nature was too far spent to rally; and he, no doubt, fell a sacrifice to his brotherly affection."

A lamentable steam boat accident occurred at Hull on the 7th June the boiler of the *Union*, steamer, suddenly exploded just when the vessel was about to start from Hull to Gainsborough with 120 Passengers on board. The shock was tremendous, a portion of her deck was thrown up, and all upon it thrown to considerable distances. One man was blown to the distance of sixty yards and alighted on the top of a three story house. The vessel sunk immediately after the explosion and all in the Cabin were drowned. Twenty persons were killed and about sixty more wounded. The result of the Coroner's inquest is a verdict of manslaughter against the Engineer of the *Union* and he has been committed to take his trial. The accident, it appears, was occasioned by the deficiency of water in the boiler, the flues having become red hot.

On Wednesday, after an inquiry of four days into the cause of the dreadful explosion of the boiler of the Union steam-boat at Hull, the particulars of which we gave last week, a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against the engineer, Joseph Gamble." Gamble was committed to York Castle, to take his trial at the next Assizes. In the course of the lengthened investigation, scarcely any additional fact of interest was stated. Much evidence was given as to the immediate occasion of the explosion: it was chiefly of a technical description. Some witnesses said that the safety-valve was too small; others, that a weight was placed upon it; but the general opinion of the engineers and scientific men was, that the explosion must have been occasioned by the generation of hydrogen gas in the boiler by the decomposition of the water, occasioned by the boiler becoming red hot. In opposition to this opinion, it was stated that the wood placed inside the boiler to check the water from flowing suddenly to one side bore no marks of having been burnt; though, as there were several flues, one part of the boiler might have become hot without charring the wood. The opinion of all the witnesses was, that the deficiency of water in the boiler was the proximate cause of the accident, whether the explosion was caused by highly-condensed steam, or by the ignition of gas.

A large steamer running between London and the Continent came into collision with a schooner at sea last week; and the vessel, with her cargo, almost immediately went down. The crew were all saved; the steamer met with great damage, and her stern and bulwarks were carried away; she is now under repair at Deptford.—*Constitutional.*

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A MOTHER.—At Fenton, in the Staffordshire pottery district, an awful and most horrible murder was committed on the night of Sunday last by Ann, the wife of George Colley, constable and late superintendent of police there. She had five children, of whom she killed three by cutting their throats; and the two eldest, after being severely wounded, escaped, bleeding and terrified, out of the window, and alarmed the neighbours, who found the wretched woman surrounded by her slaughtered children, and with her own throat severely cut, but she was not dead. A girl, six years old, a boy of three, and an infant six months old, lay covered with their own blood around their mother. The woman and her eldest son were taken to the infirmary, two miles from Fenton. An inquest was held on Monday, when it was shown that the women and her children had been in great distress since the dismissal of her husband from the superintendent's place. She had looked wilder and thinner than usually for some time previous to the murder. When she could speak, the poor woman said "I am in want—I am in want. Where are my children? How many of them are dead?" The witnesses who stated this met Colley going to his house; he extended his arms, crying "Where are my murdered babes? Mrs. Colley, he said, was not insane. On her way to the infirmary, the poor woman who appeared sufficiently sensible to know who accompanied her, said poverty and the ill-will of those who caused her husband's dismissal, had forced her to this crime. The eldest boy, George Colley, said his mother sent all the family to bed early on Sunday night, and lay down herself, but he heard her get up and shut the outer door and return and lay down again. He then fell asleep, and was awakened by finding something heavy on his breast, and afterwards by feeling a knife or sharp instrument at his throat. He said "Oh, mother, don't do it!" and she replied, "I am like to do it." He escaped, and on his way heard his brother Josiah calling out for help at a window, and heard his mother fall. Two surgeons deposed that Mrs. Colley had used great efforts to prevent the wound in her throat from being sewed up, and even bit the hand of one. She declared her husband had been a good man to her and her children, and had no knowledge whatever of the murder, to which distress had driven her. The jury found Mrs. Colley guilty of the murder of her children. She is expected to recover, but doubts are entertained of the wounded boy.—*Atlas, June* 11.

PICKWICK PAPERS.

On Thursday, Mr. Knight applied to the Vice-Chancellor, on behalf of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, for an injunction to restrain Lloyd, a bookseller, from publishing a work called the "*Penny Pickwick.*" The counsel described the offence for which remedy was asked as one of fraudulent imitation, not exactly piracy. The *Penny Pickwick* owed its origin to that very popular work the *Pickwick Papers*.

The affidavit of Mr. Chapman stated, that he and Mr. Hall, his partner, were the publishers of the *Pickwick Papers*, with engravings, the former purporting to be edited by "Boz," and the latter to be engraved by "Phiz;" which names were merely imaginary, and adopted for the purpose of characterizing the work, which was, in fact, a detail of the characters and adventures of certain imaginary persons, and among others of Samuel Pickwick, Esq., Tracy Tupman, Augustus Snodgrass, and Nathaniel Pickwick, members of the Pickwick Club. It then stated that the defendant had lately published a work, called "The Penny Pickwick, edited by Bos, with engravings by Phis," purporting to contain the characters and adventures of certain members of the Pickwick Club, and among others of Christopher Pickwick, Percy Tupnall, Arthur Snodgreen, and Matthew Winkletop; and that he had caused placards and advertisements to be circulated of his publication, in some of which he had copied or imitated the style and form of the letters in which the word "Pickwick" is printed on the cover of the plaintiffs' publication. The spectacles, stomach, and short gaiters of Mr. Pickwick were imitated in the engraving of the spurious work. Mr. Pickwick was standing on a chair in the original; and the only distinction was, that, whilst he was there represented in his favourite attitude, holding back the skirts of his coat with his left hand, in the copy he had one hand down, and with the other was sawing the air—a more appropriate attitude, perhaps, for oratorical display. The chairman in each sketch, it should be observed, was smoking.

Sir Launcelot Shadwell did not see how he could grant the injunction, unless the plaintiffs could prove, by bringing an action, that there had been an infringement of their rights—

It appeared to him, that the two works were so exceedingly dissimilar, that nothing but the grossest ignorance could allow itself to fancy that when a party meant to have that work which for nearly a year had delighted the world, he would purchase the other.

The motion was ordered to stand over for the present. —*Spectator, June* 10.

MISCELLANEA.

THE QUEEN AND MILITARY PUNISHMENT.—(From a Correspondent.)—When Lord Hill, as is usual, submitted to the Queen for royal approbation a list of soldier's sentenced to transportation. Her Majesty most attentively perused the names, and crimes of each, and having observed, that many soldiers were sentenced to 14 years', and that others were only entenced to 7 years' transportation for the same crimes. She immediately asked his lordship how it occurred, hat men for similar offences were so dissmilarly punished, Lord Hill observed, that though they were convicted of similar offencess yet, as some were old offenders they were sentenced to a greater punishment. Her Majesty being satisfied with the explanation said, "I have no idea that so great a difference of punishment or crimes precisely the same should exist without a very good reason."—*Morning Herald, June* 21.

The accession of the Queen to the British Throne has caused various alterations in law forms and proceedings, which at first caused some embarrassment. Instead of our "Sovereign Lord the King," it is now of course "our Sovereign Lady, &c." In one writ which came down to Exeter, a ludicrous mistake was made in the date, as follows: "In the year of our Lady, 1837."—*Western Luminary.*

NEW CHURCHES.—Mrs. Hindman has bequeathed the sum of 80,000l. for the erection of new churches in the metropolis, which sum is now placed at the disposal of the Bishop of London, under the controul of the Rev. Mr. Dodsworth, appointed by the donor trustee to the gift. In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Hindman, a new church in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, will be shortly commenced. Others will also be erected at Stepney, St. George in the East, Chelsea, St. George, Southwark, &c—*Evangelical Register,*—*Ibid.*

EXECUTION AT GLOUCESTER.—(From a Corresponden of the *Times.*)—Some weeks since a paragraph upon this subject appeared in the London papers. An inquiry (with closed doors) was instituted at Gloucester and the result (contradicting the paragraph in question) reported in the House of Lords by Lord Duncannon. But that inquiry has by no means satisfied the inhabitants of Gloucester, as will appear by the following petition, presented by the Duke of Richmond:—

"To the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, &c.—We the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Gloucester, having seen that a paragraph, which appeared in the newspapers some time since, respecting the disgusting conduct of the hangman at the late execution in this city, has been contradicted by authority, and being prepared to prove by an ample number of competent witnesses that the said executioner did on that occasion display a most disgusting levity of conduct, that he did strike the dead body with such violence as to cause it to turn round, saying, 'Old chap, you are dead enough,' or some such words, and that he did address the rowd in a most unbecoming manner, we most respectfully request that your Lordships will be pleased to direct such further inquiry into the facts of the case as may in your Lordships' wisdom seem best calculated to arrive at the truth and prevent the recurrence of such revolting scenes. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Saturday morning, about ten minutes past twelve o'clock a fire broke out in the interior of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, which, we regret to state, terminated in the total destruction of the firework tower. After all the company had retired to the other extremity of the gardens, flames were perceived raging on the stage, and scarcely ten minutes had elapsed before the beautiful pieces of scenery which has excited so much aprobation of the public during the season, the "Arc de l'Etoile," was in one body of fire. Messengers were instantly forwarded to the various fire establishment stations in the metropolis for the immediate assistance of the engines; but before they had got the space of 100 yards from the Gardens the devouring element illuminated the entire of the horizon. The whole of the tower, which was 80 feet in height, is destroyed, and the entire of the contents; likewise fourteen or fifteen tall trees burnt to the ground, and twice as many damaged. As to the origin of the fire few particulars could be obtained; but the damage done will fall on the insurance in the Phœnix Fire-office to the full extent. We are authorized to state that the melancholy occurence will prevent the opening of the gardens this evening, and that all the entertainments will be repeated as usual.—*Ibid*

DESCENT OF THE VAUXHALL BALLOON.—The decent took place a few minutes before 8 on Tuesday evening in a wheat field near Wormsley, Kent, a distance of 40 miles from Vauxhall. The aeronauts described the voyage to be exceedingly beautiful, owing to the extreme clearness of the atmosphere. They proceeded over Maidstone a little to the right, and the huzzas of the inhabitants of that place were distinctly heard by the voyagers. The altitude that the ballon attained was 9,000 feet. They descended in perfect safety, and without the slightest injury to the balloon.

BALLOON. Yesterday afternoon an ascension of the monster balloon took place at Vauhall. All the preparations being completed, the following gentlemen took their seats in the car:—Capt. Carnegie, J. L. Cromquelin, Esq., R. B. Barnes, Esq., J. Reynolds, Esq., H. Tracey, Esq., Mr. Lewin, Mr. Spencer, and Admiral Green. At a few minutes before five the cords which confined the stupendous machine to *terra firma* were cut, and, it rose majestically, amidst immense cheering. The course that it took was singular; at first, after attaining the altitude of two hundred feet, it bore away towards Richmond and the western counties, but before three minutes had elapsed, the wind changed to the south, and lastly to the west; so that the course that it again took was to the east in Essex. The balloon passed directly over the metropolis, and was distinctly seen for nearly an hour. This stupendous machine descended last evening near the village of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, 34 miles from London.—*Times, June* 17.

A Highland piper was ordered to play for Hintza's amusement, and he strutted about in the usual consequential manner, "skirlin like mad;" whilst the Caffers sat on the ground mute, and with their right hands on their mouths, uttering occasionally to one another a short "Oh!" Hintza was asked what he thought of the music. He answered, that he could not understann it properly; that some of it reminded him of his children at home, and made him cry; and that he supposed that the instrument had been invented by us out of regard for the General, to imitate his crying when he was a little boy; and to remind him of the crying of his childen.—*Alexander's Western Africa.*

TRIAL OF THE CARRIAGES ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The first journey on the London and Birmingham railroad was made yesterday afternoon, when the directors, accompanied by the engineer, the architect, and three of the non-resident directors from Liverpool, started from the station at Euston square with a loco-motive engine and a train of carriages, and proceeded to Boxmoor, near Hemel Hempstead, being a distance of 25 miles from town. The train started from the station between one and two o'clock, and as it was intended to be a trial of the carriages, and in some sort a tour of inspection on the part of the directors, the engine was not forced to great speed on the road from London. The tunnel under Primrose-hill, which is three quarters of a mile long, was passed through in a minute and 50 seconds on departing from town, but in returning it was passed in a minute and a half When it is recollected that the late Mr. Rennie, who was perhaps, the most eminent engineer of his day, failed in making a tunnel though Highgate-hill, owing to the difficulties he had to contend with, some idea may be formed of the improvement which has taken place in modern engineering, and the genius and resources of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer of this railroad, who had the like difficulties to overcome at Primrose, hill The train stoped at Watford in going and returning, and remaind for half an hour at Boxmoor. In coming back they travelled at the rate of 30 miles an hour along a conside rable portion of the line so that little more than half an hour will be, we imagine, the time required to go to Watford.—*Courier.*

"A most interesting ceremony took place on the 17th inst. at St. James's Church, when the infant daughter of the Hon. Charles and Lady Emmeline Stewart Wortley was christened by the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Kent were graciously pleased to become godmothers on the occasion, with J. Irving, Esq., the oldest friend of her Ladyship's father, the Duke of Rutland, who stood as godfather. This child, whose good fortune it is to be placed under the protection of England's hope and Queen, was named after her Royal Highness.—*Herald, June* 24.

On Wednerday, as an English gentleman, his wife, and daugher, were looking at the fire-works, from the Pont-Royal, which was much crowded at the time, the lady felt her Cachemire shawl gently drawn from her shoulders, and, turning round, observed her daughter's cloak following in the same direction. Soon afterwards she perceived them following a gentleman who was quietly making his way through the crowd, whom he politely requested to make way for him. The husband, however, laid hold of him, and demanded the cause of his conduct, when the corners of the articles were found sewn to his sleeve. He appeared very much astonished, said that it must have been done by some one in a joke, and, quietly taking out his penknife, ripped them off, and was leaving, when a police-officer stopped him, and handed him over to the police, in order that he might obtain a patent for his new invention of robbing *à l'aiguille.*—*Gallignani's Messenger, June* 19.

The resignation of the government of New South Wales, by Sir R. Bourke, is announced by the *Australian,*

We understand (says this journal) that the re ceived a dispatch, reinstating Mr. Riddell in the of Executive Councillor. It is known to the public the governor suspended Mr. Riddell from this office at the close of 1835. In communicating that suspension the Secretary of State, his Excellency intimated his desi of retiring from the Government in the event of this a not being confirmed by government. The Secretary State, we understand, in a separate dispatch, earnest urges his Excellency not to persevere in this intentio His Excellency, however, abides by his first decision not to sit in council with Mr. Riddell. In this positi of affairs, Sir Richard only awaits the return of Colon Snodgrass from Hobart Town to make the requisite rangements for leaving in his hands the charge of the G verument, and for proceeding himself to England.—*Co rier, June* 16.

Some of our contemporaries seem to be surprised th gold should come here from Russia, but it is quite much in the natural course of things as that sugar shou come from Jamaica. Russia bids fair to be the Mexi of the Old World. Last year the produce of her go mines amounted to about 608,000l., and that of her s ver mines to about 335,000l. Not having a demand so large an amount of bullion, the surplus necessar finds its way to the best market, which at this mome happens to be in England.—*Courier, June* 16,

Amongst the increased facilities of communication b tween the east and west-ends of London, we have to tice the river omnibuses (commodious little steamers), t pass in ten minutes from Hungerford-market to Londo bridge. They start every half hour (by and bye it w become ten minutes), and the fare is a silver groat.

On Tuesday a hostile meeting took place at Primro hill, between J—P—J—s—n, Esq. and R—T—k Esq. The cause of dispute is said to have arisen from t latter gentleman having eloped with the sister of the for a married lady. The parties were placed at thirty pa with the liberty of advancing to within thirty pace each other, and to fire optionally. They advanced slo towards each other un within fifteen paces, when both fired simultaneously the ball from Mr. J.'s pistol passing through the flashy part of his opponent's arm. The parties then left the ground.

ENORMOUS REPTILE.—When we regard the fossil re mains of the lower order of antediluvian animals, we are lost in the contemplation of a state of things on the surface of the earth which if fitted for the existence and en ment of these shapeless and unsightly monsters, t have been in a condition entirely different from any that we can conceive. The remoteness of the peri which these *things* paddled, waded, flapped or how over stagnant waters yet ungathered into the bosom of sea, aids the imagination but confounds the reason wh struggles in vain to comprehend the scope of what is nifested; bnt we have evidence of the existence of th creatures at a later period. An animal of the saurian nus, at least fifty feet long must have lived—the great d gon of the Louisiana waters—at a comparatively recent period for here is it heads or rather the osseous remains of the upper portion of its enormous head in London, ex hibited at the Cosmorama, 209, Regent-street. This mass of spongy bone is dry and fresh, and recent—neither fos sil nor petrifact—except at the junction of the head wit the vertebral column, where a slight tendency to petrifac tion or perhaps incrustation appears. The cavities for th eyes are large deep, and oval, and by the depth of the ex ternal depressions or cavities on the skull, the muscle the creature must have been terrific, and its brain propo tionately small in volume. The rostrum is shaped like th beak of a bird of prey the lower bill being absent. Th plesiosaurus platydon and even the immense vertebr lumn supposed to b ged to a gigantic which are among shrink into insignifi mong the saurians the whole length of the re eighteen feet in breadt was found far inland i

RAILWAYS.—John B Jonathan money on th snares, which enables with his railroads. Stra preference to encouragin gland to the benefitting o vancement of the commer

HOME MATERIALS.—T constructed between Wey it is said is to be built o more than probable," say land stone had been dist site the bridge would hav preferable and handsome, terial."

MEDICAL STATISTICS. suggestions have been han Registrar of Births and M registering births, deaths, sents an opportunity for in medical statistics, a m of death, in the case of e the whole of England an next ensuing. The regist to be registered after the l columns wherein may be juxta-position with those c cumstances, the sex, the a of the deceased person. assigned to a particular dis thus show in what part of t curred. If, therefore, th inserted, there will exist from whence may be d not only of the compar diseases, as regards the also of the localities in wh the sex, age, and conditio affects. It is therefore e practising member of any sion who may have been p dance during the last illness diately after such death, pla sons as were in attendance, in which the death occurred probably be required to gi ments of the cause of death, to the registrar, and give as ject. It is desirable that suc short, the column in the reg inserted being not more than about ten words of moderate l contain only the name of the ed to be the cause of death, either of antecedent sympto which may have presented the also desirable that such stater pular or common name of th such as is known only to medi pular name will denote the c precision." The President o the President of the College o of the Worshipful Company for themselves, and recommen on these suggestions, the pu pable.

An addition of 100*l.* a y sion of Mrs. Somerville; an has been conferred on Miss

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